Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XXV NO. 20. BOMBAY: MAY 16, 1937 PRICE: TWO ANNAS

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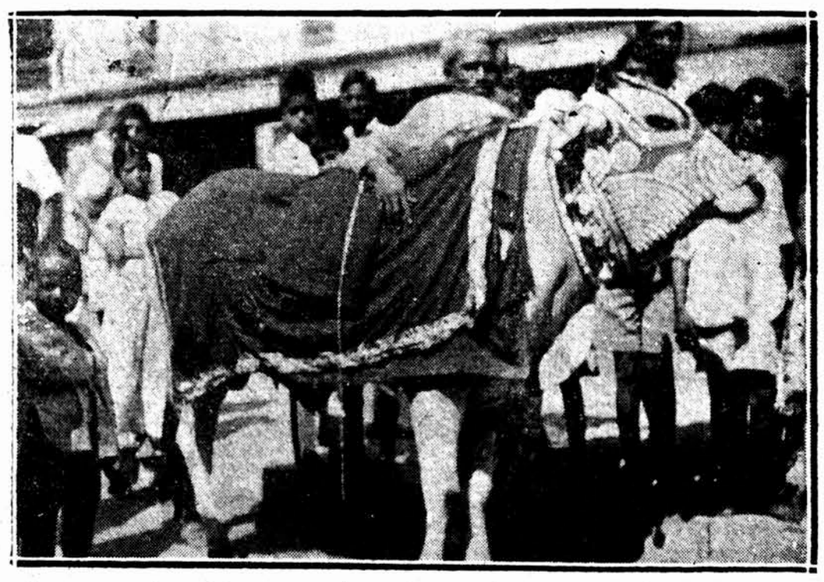
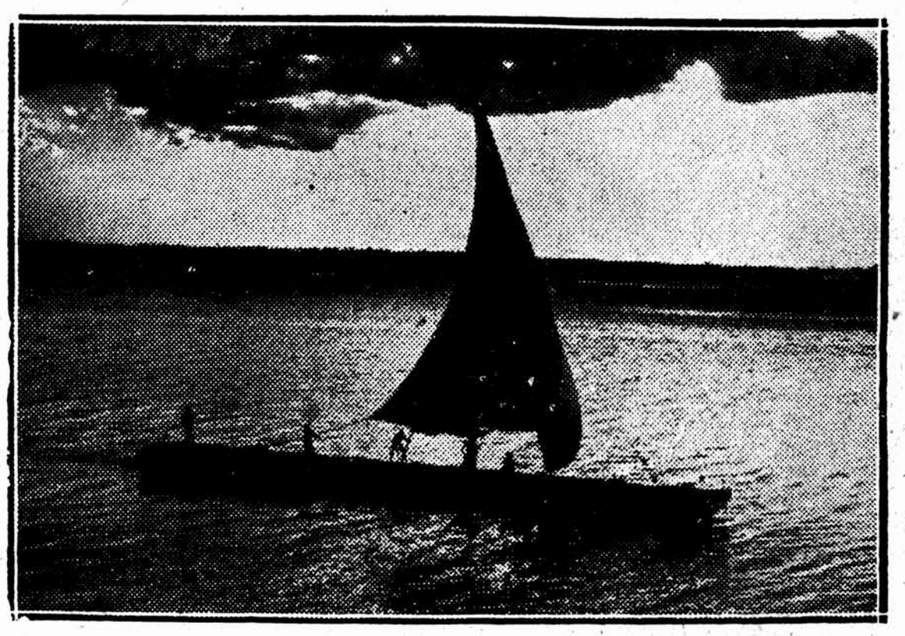
FEEDING TIME

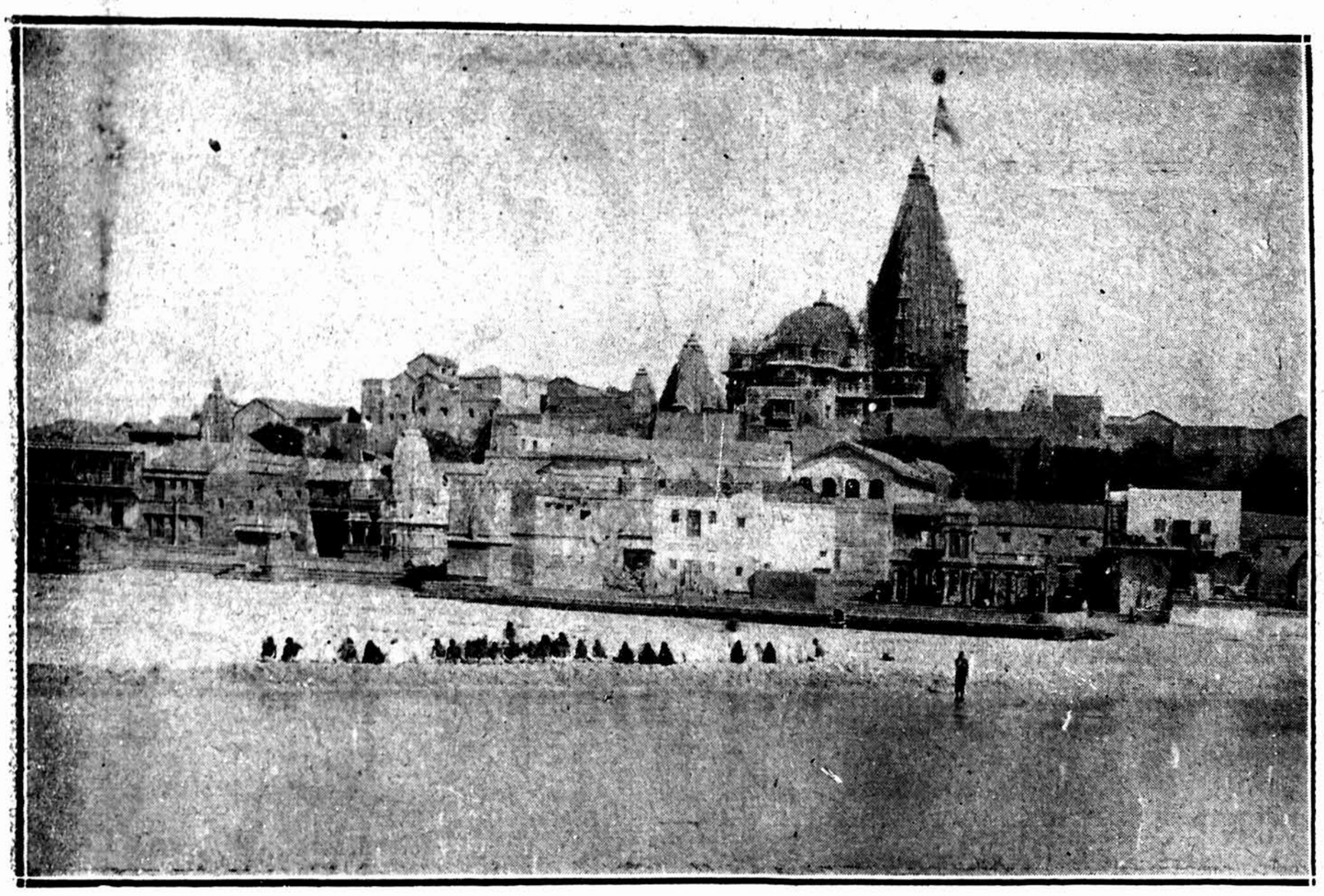
After prolonged illness Pope Pius XI makes his first public appearance at Easter Sunday ceremonies at the Vatican.



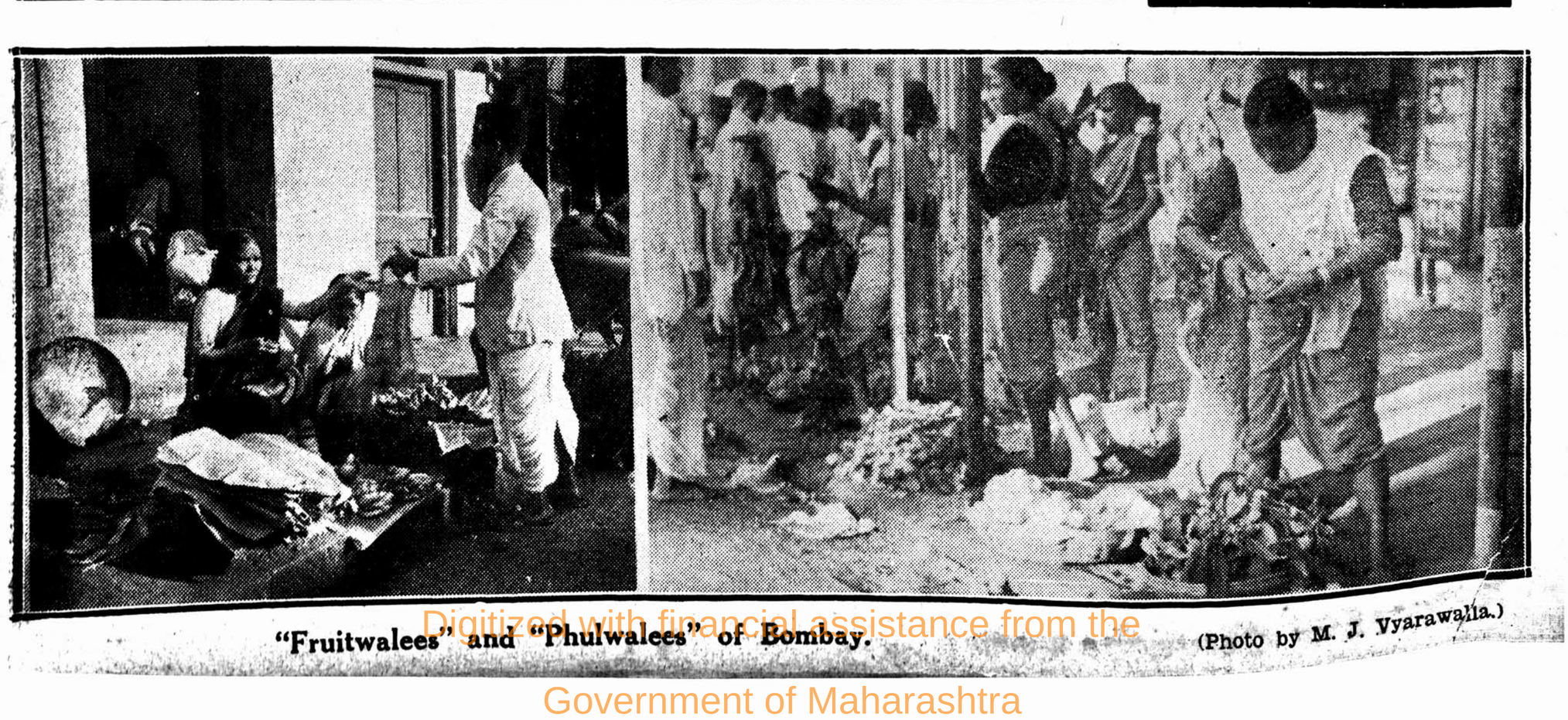
This bull, named "Bholanath," is credited with uncanny powers of understanding. He points out, it is stated, the richest man or the oldest man in any crowd. He also picks out any person named or having a stated thing in his pocket. The photograph was taken when "Bholanath" visited Baroda recently.



"Silhoutte."
(By S. R. Varma.)



A Panoramic View of Dwarka, as seen from the opposite side of Gumti Kund. A row of pilgrims is seen engaged in ceremonies preliminary to bathing.
(Photo by G. J. Joshi.)



"Fruitwalees" and "Phulwalees" of Bombay. (Photo by M. J. Vyarawalla.)

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Telephone No. 22057
Post Box 322

Telegrams "Chronicle."
Registered No. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MAY 16, 1937

Sir Phiroze Sethna:

The Man With Many Careers

(BY NILKAN PERUMAL)

(One of the most prominent and picturesque personalities in Bombay, Sir Phiroze Sethna has earned renown as a business magnate, as a liberal doyen and, of course, as one of the pioneers of insurance. His rise from humble beginnings to his present pre-eminent position has been admirably portrayed in the following article).

Thirty-seven years ago a great railway accident occurred in Slough in England and two Indians were involved in it. One of them died and the other survived. The man who survived understood the importance of Life Insurance from the accident, and became known in India later as a pooneer among Insurance businessmen. He is none other than Sir Phiroze Sethna who was recently elected as the District Governor in India of the Rotary International.

When I say that Sir Phiroze is a pioneer in Insurance business in India I recall to mind his connection with the Sun Life of Canada for a quarter of a century. To-day he has retired from the position of the General Manager of that concern in India. Still he continues to take an interest in it. At a time he became an Insurance man, there was no attractive field for that business in this country. Still, with prophetic vision, he undertook the task of teaching India the benefits of life insurance. To-day Insurance concerns are flourishing in India just like "chop-suey" or "hot dogs" in the American continent. But it cannot be forgotten that Sir Phiroze had much to do in popularising this business out here in the early days

Sir Phiroze is not merely an Insurance business man. He is a banker, financier, industrialist, cotton merchant and mill-owner. In all these branches of business he has attained immense measure of success and to-day, has come to be regarded by his countrymen with respect. A tireless public worker, he belongs to the liberal school of politics, and is one of the doyens of the liberal Party.

Early Career

Sir Phiroze was born in Bombay in the year 1866. His father was a Parsi merchant, who traded in cotton but his forefathers had the distinction of having been brokers to the East India Company in Surat. Later they came down to Bombay and one of Sethna's ancestors, Nowrojee Rustom Maneck is said to have been the first Indian to undertake a trip to Europe in the middle of the eighteenth century.

Sethna took to the cotton business soon after his graduation from the Bombay University in his twenty-first year. He never considered Government service for a moment. All he wanted was success in life and he thought that could be got easily from trade

In his business undertakings Sethna attained steady success. Besides exporting cotton, he also undertook to import cloth from England. Later he started mills in Bombay in partnership with others. But all these ventures did not satisfy him in those days. He wanted new lines in business. What more could he do, was the question always in his mind. At this time his attention was turned towards Europe. He thought that a visit to England would give him new ideas in commerce. He was also anxious to learn the business methods of the enterprising Britishers who built an Empire upon their trade. With these ideals in mind he left for Europe in the Summer of 1900.

A Notable Accident

Arriving in London, he did some sightseeing, interviewed prominent businessmen, read the daily papers and got acquainted with "friends of India". Then one day while he was travelling in a train, it was wrecked in an accident. His companion, another Indian, received serious injuries and died. But Sethna with slight injuries on his person was removed to a hospital. Queen Victoria, learning the news of the accident at Windsor Palace where she was spending the summer then, made sympathetic enquiries about the fate of the Indian travellers who were injured. She sent her court physician to attend on Sethna at the Windsor Infirmary where he was confined for treatment to his injuries. When he got well he had the honour of being presented to Her Majesty. And he was the last Indian she met in life!

The Slough incident impressed Sethna the value of life insurance. Apart from that, he heard the news in London that a man who represented the Sun Life office in Bombay had suddenly disappeared and that there was need for an Agent. So, he decided to apply for the position and it was done through the Company's London office. Sethna told the London Directors of the Company that he did not know anything about Insurance business but then he was willing to try his hand at it and do what best he could. Impressed by his frankness and aptitude, the Directors decided to give him the Agency for India, Burma and Ceylon.

Business Success

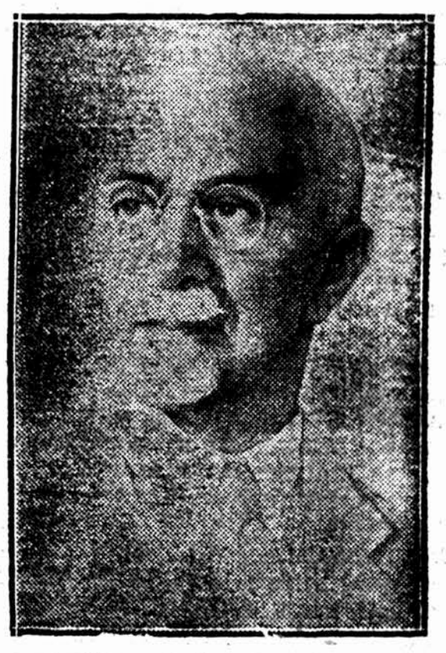
With this fresh line of business in hand, Sethna returned home. He set his hands to work at it soon. He got big business as a result of his enterprise and devotion to work. Pleased with the progress Sethna had made for the company, the Directors decided to open a branch office of theirs in Bombay. And he was appointed its General Manager. In 1933 he retired from that position.

While Sethna was building up Insurance work in Bombay, there was another astute businessman in Mr. (now Sir) Pochkhanawalla trying to found an indigenous Indian banking concern. He sought Sethna's assistance in founding the bank, but the modest insurance magnate told him that he knew nothing about banking, just as he had told the Sun Life Directors years ago that he knew nothing about insurance. Mr. Pochkhanawalla persisted and Sethna yielded. They founded the Central Bank of which Sir Phiroze later became the Chairman of the Board of Directors. And Sethna's part in making the Central Bank what it is to-day is a well-known story in the financial circles of this country.

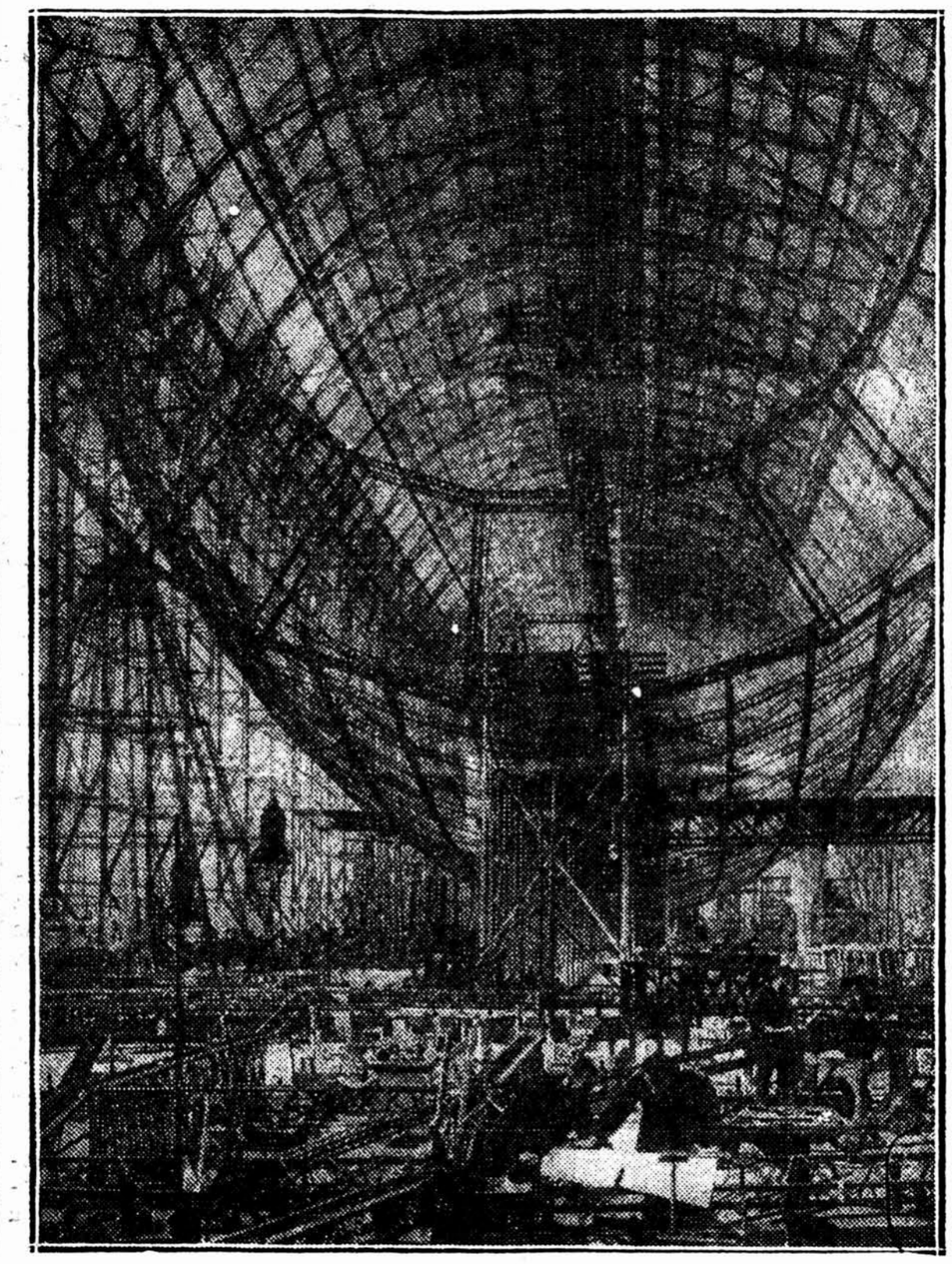
Public Career

Indian politics was getting more and more lively at this

(Continued on page 47)



THE HON. SIR P. C. SETHNA.



The LZ-130, sister-ship of the "Hindenburg" which was wrecked in New York last week, is shown here under construction in the Zeppelin hangar at Friedrichshafen. She is scheduled to make her first voyage across the Atlantic in October next, but if the construction is to be speedied up on account of the loss of the "Hindenburg", as declared by General Goering, the trip to New York may be accomplished even earlier. Germany proposes to build a third ship, larger than either the "Hindenburg" or the LZ-130, as soon as the latter is completed.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

We act as though comfort and luxury were the chief requirements of life, when all that we need to make us really happy is something to be enthusiastic about.

—CHARLES KINGSLEY.

Pro-Franco Propagandists Busy In England

Revealing Letter From Spanish Marquis To Lord Howard Of Penrith

"The Daily Worker" published proof of the activities in Britain of the friends and allies of General Franco.

Below appears in facsimile a letter from the Marquis del Moral, one of the precious Spanish noblemen—others are the Duke of Alba and the Marquis Merry del Val who are allowed to operate in Britain as Franco's propagandists.

It is addressed to Lord Howard of Penrith G.C.B., C.G.M.G, C.V.O., distinguished British diplomat and member of His Majesty's Privy Council, ex-Ambassador to Spain, member of the British delegation to the Peace Conference of Versailles.

The address—22, Hans Place—is one of the three from which the Marquis operates, and is a veritable centre of circulation of General Franco's propaganda, subsidised by the wealthy reactionaries of Europe.

At the very moment when General Mola was announcing his threat to raze the Basque cities to the ground, a few short hours before the threat was carried out in a manner that has made the whole world cry out in horror, we see these rebel agents writing to the leaders of British Conservatism to discuss how best to manoeuvre for "their" policy—"even more neutrality."

22, Hans Place,
S. W. I.
April 23rd, 1937.

The Lord Howard of Penrith,
C/o Barclays Bank,
Brompton Road, S.W. 3.

Dear Lord Howard,

I have been following with grave concern the debates on the blockade of Bilbao. In the main debate I understand it was arranged that the Government alone should face the Opposition Vote of Censure. At first, I was as much inclined to approve as anyone; but before I read the report in the morning's papers, I was forced to change my mind.

The Government, of course, secured their majority easily enough. No one doubted they would do so. But what is the effect on the public mind? through the rank and file (including all our frineds) being closured, the impression produced is that the Government are pursuing an unpopular policy for which only Party discipline secures the necessary support. The public do not know and take no account of anything but results.

Now if I am right, this is a matter of critical importance not only for Franco's cause, but for Great Britain too. It can easily be tested. If the Opposition conceived themselves to be beaten by the House and not only the Government, they would withdraw from so unpopular a position. Have they done so? I should say decidedly not. They are hammering away at the same point more and more violently; and that astute politician, L.G., who always has his ear to the ground, is now joining in with all the old junk of the war legends. As a result, there is a growing danger that the Government may be driven to reverse their policy, give in to the Socialists and take a big step nearer the gravest international complications. In any case, they can only emerege much weakened from this episode.

Only one thing can save them. If they let the rank and file join in our side, and even organise the counter-attack to the Socialists they will at once show where the bulk of popular opinion lies. And that is why I write to you. Can you help by supporting our case for even more neutrality?

The Socialists are not fighting for British prestige. Hardly anyone, except a small minority of extremist politicians really wants intervention on any side. The beauty of the Socialist position is that they have nothing to lose. They are daily making the Government with its overwhelming latent support, look unpopular; and that is only a step from being unpopular. They may even push the Government over the precipice.

Don't you think I am right? Unless our friends rally to the counter-attack, I am sure we shall have to face a crisis. There is plenty of material for a counter-attack and I shall be only too happy to supply you with shot and shell.

Yours sincerely,
MORAL.

NEW HAIR IN 90 DAYS

Dr. Moran, the well-known French dermatologist affirms without reservation that baldness and early loss of hair can be prevented and hair regrown, because the hair roots (bulbs) remain in a passive (inactive) condition for a number of years and that they can be revitalized and made to produce normal healthy hair by proper care and treatment. VITEX, World's Best Hair Grower prepared according to the indications of Dr. Moran rectifies all disorders of the scalp and hair forming organs. It supplies the ten natural essential constituents of healthy hair cells in a collidal form. VITEX is the nearest approach possible to the natural oils of the scalp, the deficiency of which is usually responsible for scanty hair and baldness. It revitalizes and stimulates the hair bulbs into vigorous growing activity within a short time. VITEX eradicates dandruff, stops hair falling, thin and scanty hair are replaced by strong healthy ones, and bald patches are covered with a new growth of hair in 90 days even in apparently hopeless cases that have long since been abandoned to baldness. VITEX gives positive results irrespective of age and sex.

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RELIGIOUS FREEDOM UNDER MADRID GOVERNMENT

Anglicans, Free Churchmen And Catholics Testify To Absence Of Official Interference

There is no interference with religion in the territory controlled by the Spanish Government, and if the Government is victorious complete religious toleration will be established.

This will be the main conclusion in the report of the party of Anglicans, Free Churchmen and Roman Catholics who recently visited Spain under the leadership of the Dean of Canterbury.

The members of the party have now made their individual reports, and from these Professor MacMurray is making a single report. It will be discussed and is expected to be signed unanimously.

The group are impressed by the normality of life over a great part of Spain. A cinema was seen open within three minutes of the Madrid front line.

One member, who made a special investigation of art treasures, reports that they are all well protected.

Those who went to the Basque country consider the reports of mines grossly exaggerated.

The group, as a whole, believes that the Government is winning. They found great gratitude to the "News Chronicle" for its fair attitude.

PAINTINGS ON BUDDHIST LEGENDS

Mr. Noboru Fujioka, noted Japanese oil painter is coming to India shortly to make a series of panels on the theme of Buddhist legends. Mr. Fujioka has been asked to make these panels by the priests of the Honganji temple, Tsukiji, Tokyo recently. Some ten panels will be made for the interior of the main hall of the temple.

Mr. Fujioka, studied art in America and in France. Since his return to Japan, he has made a number of successful exhibitions.

JAPAN'S SLEEPING FESTIVAL

The annual "sleeping festival" of Kambe village, Akumi district, Aichi prefecture, was held on February 14 and 15. On these days, the villagers shut themselves in their houses by closing all paper-screens and doors and sleep on the mat, because it is said in the village from old days that if one sees by any chance the ceremony of the village shrine being performed one will fall fatally ill.

THE "SPLIT INFINITIVE"

To "split an infinitive"—that is to say, to interpose an adverb or adverbial phrase between to and the verb—is not always an offence. But do not write, "We hope to sooner or later reach a settlement"; write "to reach a settlement sooner or later." You may split an infinitive when to do so makes the meaning clearer or when not to do so would be awkward or cause ambiguity. "I must ask you to early understand" or "It is difficult to entirely avoid" are pardonable splits. Split as seldom and neatly as possible and never when the noise may disturb the neighbours. —"John O'London's Weekly."

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Can We Travel In Our Astral Body?

Strange Experiences Of William Gerhardi, Sylvan Muldoon, R. B. Hout And Others In Astral Projection

Half a century ago, when curiosity as to man's spiritual texture was beginning to penetrate the stodgy materialism of Europe, Messrs. Gurney, Myers and Podmore devoted a great deal of time and an amazing ingenuity of speculation to the study of appearances which purported to be apparitions of living people. Their study was unfortunately dislocated by the discovery that thought can be transmitted independently of the recognised channels of sense, a conclusion which is common-place among primitive people, but which had a most unsettling effect on the Western mind. And, as is the way of discoveries the new elucidation, which was entitled telepathy, was forced into the service of various opinionated conjectures. It was pounced on as a happy chance of explaining away much in which the investigators did not wish to believe, (writes Mr. H. F. Prevost Battersby in "Prediction".

The inconstant and only ovvasionally successful transmission of some simple design from one mind to another a few years apart was held adequately to explain the fully equipped apparition of personality on the other side of the globe, even though the percipient had neither reason nor desire to be thinking of it.

Categories were devised to assist diagnosis of the more complicated cases—Spontaneous Telepathy Transient Hallucinations, Telepathic Hallucinations, Chance-Coincidence and a series of Visual, Auditory, Tactile, Reciprocal and Collective Cases. No fault could be found with the thoroughness and ingenuity of the workers' methods. The trouble was in their preconceptions from which only Myers appeared to have shaken himself free.

It seemed unreasonable to them that objectivity could be affirmed of such visions and reasonableness was what they were diligently after.

A Pioneer In Astral Projection

They were at a disadvantage in approaching the subject mainly from the percipient's point of view, a disadvantage which has been removed for us by the disclosures of astral projection.

Though much had been written about the astral body, and the astral plane and astral flights had been copiously described, it was Mr. Sylvan Muldoon's volume on Astral Projection which for the first time dealt constructively with the agent's end of it.

Realisation of what the prospector can do has introduced a new angle of incidence to the question.

It has done a lot more than that; it has produced a direct and readily available argument for survival, since if man, dissociated from his body while alive, can retain all his mental qualities, there is no reason why the severing of his terrestrial mooring should deprive him of them.

Of course, the premises of the argument have been there all along, had we had the determination to use them.

Take what has been called Travelling Clairvoyance. In trance, or under hypnosis, something is detached from the sentitive which is able to acquire information as to conditions a thousand or more miles away. That marvel we have been content to call clairvoyance, though without the remotest idea what clairvoyance means. We have conveniently ignored any evidence of the sensative's presence having been sensed at its destination, or of information gathered on the way.

Some Difficult Cases

These are all cases beynod dispute, because what the sensative reports can be and has been verified.

But the subject still bristles with difficulties and there are cases where, as Mr. Muldoon agrees in his latest volume, no single explanation covers the facts.

"There are," he says, "arrival cases, where the phantom of the living person is seen arriving at a certain place long before he actually arrives physically. There are cases where the apparition of the living person is seen collectively—by several persons at the same time; where the apparition is seen repeatedly by different persons, or may be seen several times by the same person."

The arrival cases are, I think, the queerest of any. Here is one. A dog cart with a noticeable horse and two occupants is seen by three people from the house, and by a fourth at a different time, from the road. But to the onlookers' astonishment, it drives on and disappears.

Ten minutes later it arrives exactly as seen, and there is no possible means of explaining its previous appearance.

Such a case, and it is by no means a rare one, gives rather a hard knock to objective explanations. As a thought-form it has the defect that none of those who saw it had any cause to think of it.

An excellent collective case is one described by W. T. Stead, of a lady, who, while she was ill in bed, attended an evening service, was twice handled a hymn book, and was observed and recognised by Stead and at least four others. She had not thought of the

Continued on Page 46

"A dog cart . . . . . is seen by three people from the house, and by a fourth, at a different time, from the road. But to the onlookers' astonishment it drives on and disappears. Ten minutes later—

—It arrives exactly as seen, and there is no possible means of explaining its previous appearance."

(Courtesy: "Prediction".)

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MUNICIPAL AERODROMES

India Should Have Numbers Of Them

(By A. C. MITTER, London)

Why should municipal aerodromes be established in India and how are they to be equippde and managed?

To-day it is obvious that communication by air is of ever-growing importance. Already there has been developed a marvellous network of airlines throughout Europe. French enterprise has opened up on air services to South America and Africa, Holland has inaugurated services to the East Indies and Great Britain has established routes to Australia and ernment desires to maintain control of world communications, it must develop air transport in India, which is at present greatly handicapped by the lack of aerodromes, since that is the primary cause of the limited amount of traffic.

Two Kinds Of Aerodromes

It is important to appreciate the fact that aerodromes are of two different categories. In the first category is the aerodrome which serves as headquarters. like Croydon. There repair shops, sales showrooms, an air taxi business and customs facilities are provided. In the second category are those other aerodromes of local importances which are landing grounds mainly, but also provide facilities for housing and refueling.

Surely many Indian municipalities can easily provide the necessary faclities such as a landing ground, hangar for accommodation, fuel supplies and a telephone.

What Is Aerodrome

On application to the Air Ministry—in the case of India to the Director of Civil Aviation in India—the Surveyor or Engineer of any municipality can obtain the clearest information as to exactly what constitutes an aerodrome that will be given a "public licence" for use by all types of commercial aircraft.

Roughly, it is an area with a run of about 200 yards in all directions, free from obstructions nearby, smooth enough to drive a car over at 20 m.p.h. without being unduly bumped, and hard en-

(Continued on page 44)

Indian Bazar

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Nurse Sues Baronet For Breach

K. C. Discusses Love Ties Before Lords

Kissing couples, engagements and marriage as a contract were discussed by the Law Lords in the "nurse and baronet" breach of promise suit last month.

Mr. R. P. Croom-Johnson, K.C., dealt with what one would expect when two people are engaged to be married.

He was addressing the Lords on an appeal raising the question whether damages can be awarded in respect of the breach of a conditional promise of marriage made between the granting of a decreenisi and the date when that decree is made absolute.

Mr. Croom-Johnson told the Lords:

"Apart altogether from any question of any sexual immorality or any undue familiarity of any sort or kind, one would expect people engaged to be married to be giving one another the familiarities which are common with engaged couples—association together, kissing, fondling and an inclination for one another's society at the expense, very often, of the society which their friends had previously had with them.

"All those things are quite inconsistent with the institution of marriage and, when one of the engaged parties is already a married man, such an engagement would be against general public morality."

Miss Emily Fender had sued Sir Anthony St. John-Mildmay, Bart., for breach of promise, and a jury in the King's Bench Division assessed the damages at £2,000.

But Mr. Justice Hawke held that he could not enter judgment for Miss Fender because the promise was made when Sir Anthony's marriage to the first Lady St. John-Mildmay was still subsisting, viz., after her divorce decree had been granted, but before it was made absolute

The Court of Appeal, by two to one, had confirmed that decision.

AMERICAN VERSION

Mr. Croom-Johnson, resuming his arguments in support of Sir Anthony St. John-Mildmay's contention that the promise of marriage was illegal and unenforceable, quoted passages from an American tex-book on contracts in regard to marriage and agreements facilitating divorce. One of these was:

"All contracts which have for their object or tendency the divorce of married persons are opposed to public policy, and agreements to bring suits for divorce or to make a defence to such suits, or having for their objects such purposes, are unlawful."

The hearing was adjourned.—"News Chronicle".

BISHOP WHO THREW AWAY HIS CHAMPAGNE

A famous physician, at a Guildhall meeting recently, looked at the Bishop of London, 79 years old, then whispered to his wife: "Look at his complexion!"

The Bishop, who saw and overheard, told the Church of England Temperance Society (in a reference to his healthy complexion):

"I can assure you that it 'doesn't come off.' It won't wash off— because I have learned to enjoy life at 79 and to be as young in spirit as a boy of 19." Then he said of alcohol: "I don't believe in narcotic poisoning, alcohol. For the past 54 years I have been a teetotaller. When I was ill sometime ago doctors ordered me champagne.

"I took a sip and it made me hot, so I threw the rest into the coal scuttle."

Tattoo Art Antedates Civilization

LOVE OF SKIN DECORATION HAS PERSIST ED THROUGH MILLENNIUMS IN ALL NOOKS AND CORNERS OF THE WORLD, BOTH "SAVAGE" AND "CIVILIZED"

One out of every ten persons in the United States is, or has been, tattooed. And they aren't all sailors. The figures break down into one out of every five men, and one out of every fifteen women, says the "Literary Digest"

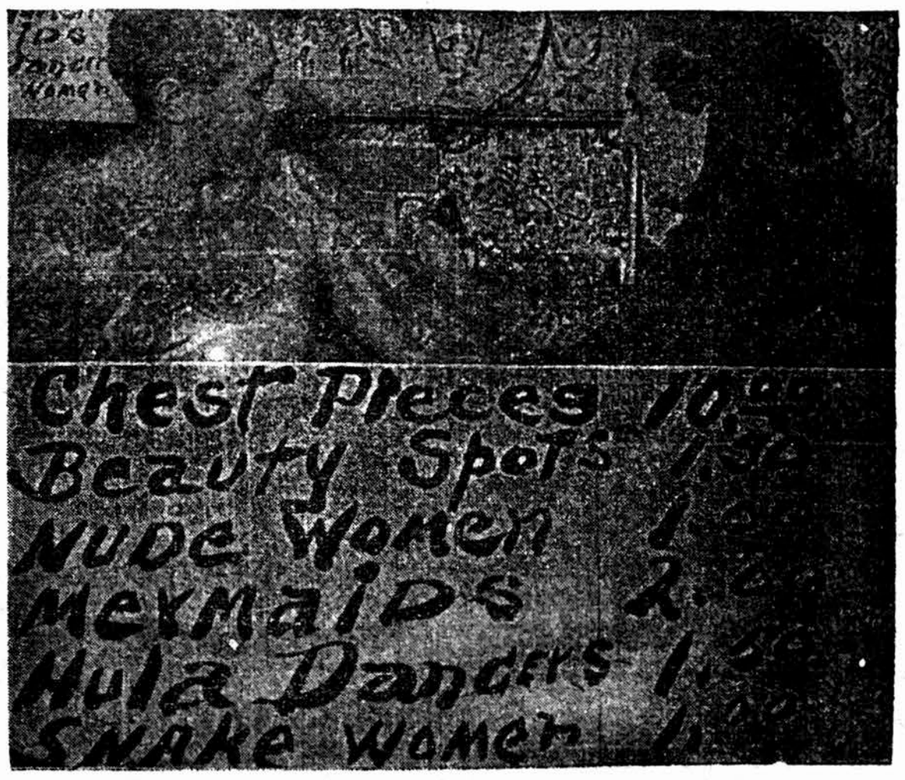
Whether or not the Greeks had a word for it, present-day psychiatrists have several: "exhibitionism" and "masochism," for example. Yet the art, if it may be called that, antedates civilization, going back to the barbaric days when people didn't account for their foibles by the rule of Freud. Mummies found in Egyptian tombs carry evidence of tattooing. And the Bible not only mentions, but forbids it: Leviticus. 19:28. warns: "Ye shall not make cuttings in your flesh for the dead, nor print any marks upon you."

What accounts for his love of skin decoration is something that each individual who goes in for it must answer for himself. There is no mass explanation beyond the psychological generalization of "showing off," or the Spartan desire to withstand pain heroically.

Yet. without any accounting, hundreds of people bob into tattooing parlors daily to have something etched indelibly on their bodies. Indelibly, that is, unless they change their minds and appear a few days later to have it removed. For tattooers make a third of their income from the ability to remove designs that have been applied while the subject was in a state of devil-may-care, and wakened to regret it.

Origin

Despite the centuries back of it, the disargeement as to its origin (generally credited to savage New Zealand tribes), and its continuous popularity, there is no place in the world today, and never has been, where one may go to learn tattooing. It has to be "picked up." Most of the artists now gainfully or otherwise employed learned their trade while at sea, from some old tar who had also learned it while at sea. The undisputed masters of the trade learned it in Japanese ports, for the Orientals are generally credited with perfecting cuticle sculpting to the high (and nearly painless) degree in which it now stands.



Chief Long-Hair Harry, famous Bowery tattoo artist, gives clients a choice of 5,000 designs at minimum rates.
(Courtesy: Karger-Fix Photos).

Nippon's tattooers are also responsible for the fast, electric needle device now used for everything but the finest lines, which must be done by the slower and more painful hand process. And some unknown and unheralded Japanese needle artist was responsible for a three-inch-square, brown, red and green dragon, drawn fierce and curly, which the late George V of England inscribed on the under side of his left forearm while a midshipman on the train ship 'Bacchante.'

To-day's tattooing is accomplished by means of an electrically wired machine that resembles an oversized mechanical pencil. For ordinary designs, the "needle" is made up of six or eight ordinary needles (size 12) held together at the tip of the machine. With the current on, these lash in and out of the device with the speed of a snake's tongue, and puncture the skin's first two layers, depositing various coloured inks in accordance with the design, which previously has been outlined on the skin in chalk.

Sensation

Tattooers claim this doesn't hurt—"No more than the bite of a mosquito," say they. But any one who has been tattooed while in the full possession of his faculties will liken it to the persistent sting of a wasp. A small design, about an inch and a half long, can be finished in five minutes, with little bleeding during the process. But two and three days later it will be sensitive, and extremely sore to the touch, no matter how skilfully it was applied.

Currently, tatooing is on the rise. And according to specialists in the field, it is a true barometer of good times, for most of their patrons look on it as a luxury, not to be indulged when money is scarce. It is also popular during wartime, when soldiers and sailors want a permanent identification. Years marked by important events, such as world fairs and coronations, are peak years for tattooing. London tattooists have more business than they can fill, anticipating the Coronation, and have worked out appropriate designs that will forever recall this Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred Thirty-Seven and the ascension of George VI.

Oddly enough, the New Deal's Social Security Act gave a boost to epidermis engraving. Leon Roodener, forty-five-year-old Memphis. Tennessee, builder, wanted some permanent record of his number, not being one to trust to memory or government records. Promptly upon receiving his numerical identification, he hastened to a local tattooer, had the figures emblazoned forever on his left arm, the first man to be thus marked. Hundreds of others, tattooers report, have followed Roodener's trail, incorporating their numbers in shields or other designs.

Tattooing, like many another craft, is seasonal, and seems to flourish in warm weather. As Apache (Chief Long Hair) Harry put it: "It's hard to get them to take their coats off in cold weather." Inasmuch as most tattooing parlors are in the nether recesses of drafty, fifth-rate barber shops, his point is well taken.

During Glow—Most people. despite the fact that tattooers deny it because they think it a reflection on their craft. have tattooing done while they are in the roseate

(Continued on page 44)

RELIGIOUS PRETENSIONS OF "THE TIMES" (LONDON)

To The Editor of "The Chronicle,"

Sir,—The "Times" (London) has presently become deeply religious! In a recent leading article in the "Times" under the caption of "Thou shall not," this leading o[illegible] of the English nation exhorts Englishmen who profess Christianity to obey the Ten Commandments and practise Christ's Golden Rule in daily life. On reading this in the "Times", I hurried to-day to the Bible Society in the Fort to refresh my memory as to what the Ten Commandments looked like and found that the Tenth Commandment reads as under:—

"Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's wife, thy neighbour's goods. . . or anything that is thy neighbour's"

Now, "neighbour" here signifies, (as Law says in "Serious Call") "all mankind". According, therefore, to this sublime religious teaching which the "Times" advises the English nation to put into practice (in common life in business, in politics. in national and international affairs), Englishmen who profess Christianity are religiously forbidden to covet the goods and lands which rightly belong to Indians and other peoples.

Seeing, then, that the "Times" itself editorially advocates the selfish policy of political and economic exploitation of India, thereby reducing millions of Indians to poverty and misery, it is plain that the "Times" itself is clearly guilty of violating the Tenth Commandment—which enjoins non-covetousness of other peoples' goods and lands as a religious duty-while it the "Times," in the same breath and at the same time, in leading articles advocates obedience to it on the part of its readers. The "Times" is also guilty of breaking Christ's Golden Rule—'Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, even so do unto them'—which in the same aforementioned leading article it advises its readers to practise and obey.

The "Times" religious professions are thus empty, hypocritical and insincere. When the "Times" will write editorials in favour of India's freedom in the same strain as the "Chronicle," then it will be time to regard its religious professions as sincere.

In other directions also the editorial policy of the "Times" is un-Christian and irreligious. Your readers may remember that the "Times" advised the Negus to surrender his country to the Italian brigands without protest or effective remonstrance. Was it Christian on its part to do so?

No Sir.—Yours, etc

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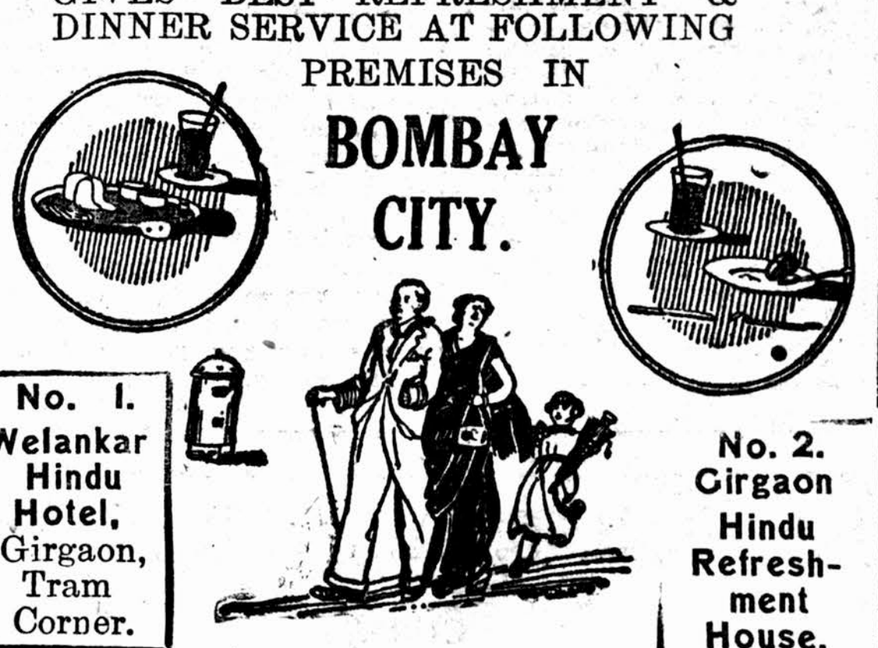

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HAMELIN The Town Of The Pied Piper

IMPRESSIONS OF A VISIT

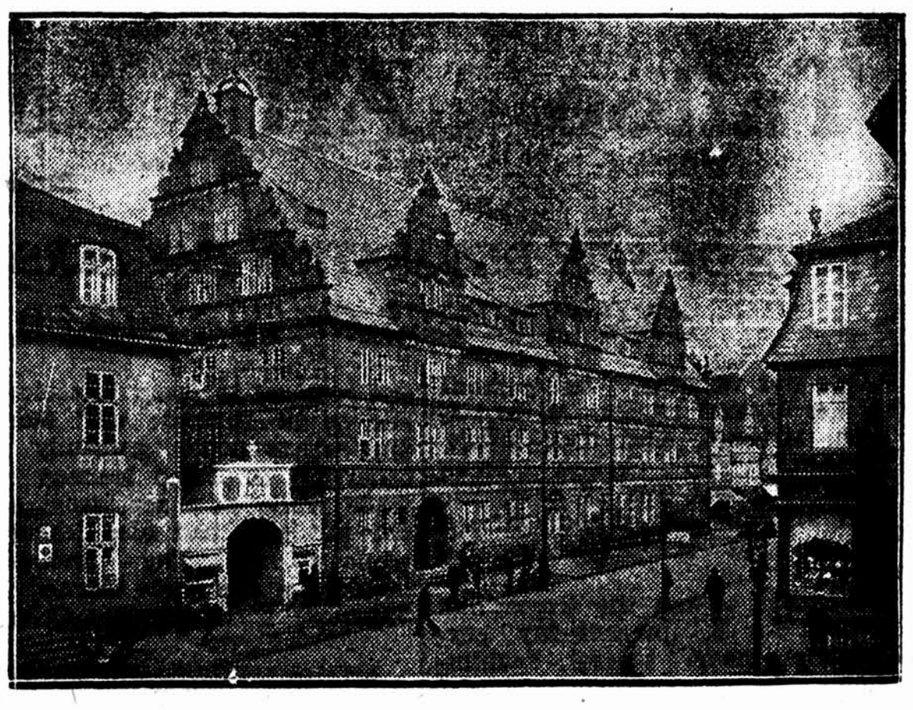
(CONTRIBUTED).

When one hears the old saga one may smile, as young people smile who no longer wish to believe in fairy tales. The legend is to the effect that 650 years ago there appeared inn Hamelin, which was even then a large and prosperous town, a strange man in a many-coloured jerkin who offered to rid the town of all rats and mice. The burghers promised him the reward he demanded; then he drew out his pipe and played strange airs, whereupon the mice came running out of all the houses and followed the strange piper through the streets and the town gates, and down to the Weser where he walked into the water upto his knees; the mice followed him and were drowned. But the burghers who had been liberated from this pest declined to pay the reward agreed upon. The man left, but he came back again on the 26th June 1284, and when the whole population was at church he took out his pipe again and piped a strange tune, whereupon the children came out of all the houses, danced round the strange piper, and followed him dancing through the lanes and gates of the town. He led them one hundred and thirty of them—into a mountain, which closed behind them. Only two children came back: one had lost the power of speech and the other had become blind. No one ever learnt what happened.

VICTIMS OF A DISASTER?

That is the legend, and even now no one knows how it arose; whether the young people of Hamelin were the victims of a terrible disaster in the 13th century, whether the 130 children were carried off by a pestilence, such as a kind of dancing mania, that we would call epileptic fits nowadays, or whether it was only the recollection of the heavy losses at the sanguinary battle of Sedemunder in 1259 that gave rise later to this superstitious idea. disaster is recorded on three stone inscriptions, dating from the 16th century a mural tablet in Hamelin Minister and the Two inscriptions of the Pied Piper's House and the Hochzeitschaus, both of which are beautiful renaissance buildings, the finest in the town, erected about the year 1600. In connection with the 650th anniversary of the children's procession a mechanical clock with a carillon was erected on the 26th June 1934, with a representation of the principal incidents in the legend. The bells are reputed for their beautiful clear tone.

One almost seems to hear the Piper's enticing melody when one stands on the Weser Bridge, listening to the water pouring over the Weirs, while before one's eye lies the town with its medieval charm, and yet more cheerful than gloomy, more with an air of light-heartedness than of seriousness. One feels as if a man in a pied Jerkin ought to emerge from the crooked lanes of the circular Old Town and greet the visitor with old-world ceremony.



A STREET SCENE, HAMELIN.

World Anti-Communist Congress

International Bureau Established In Berlin To Fight "Red Enemy Of The World"

Mr. Nils Von Bahr, of Sweden, who has been elected General Secretary for the Organisation Office for the first Anti-Communist World Congress, has issued a statement regarding the "world-wide anti-Communist movement, which, last autumn, received some central direction at a secret conference, at which fourteen representatives of twenty countries were present."

Amongst those present were representatives of anti-Communist societies in various States, including the Entente Internationale contre la Hieme Internationale (Geneva), the Institute for Scientific Research into Communism (Warsaw), the Union of all German Anti-Communist Societies (Berlin). It was decided then to hold a World anti-Communist Congress, which was to serve as a spear-head against the "red enemy of the world," and to give a new impulse to anti-Communist organisations. To serve this purpose and to direct the work to be done an International Bureau was formed, which has met from time to time in various countries. The financial means are being provided by the various organisations.

Mr. Von Bahr stated that there was not in question a battle between two idiologies, for this would only serve to disguise the world revolutionary and criminal attitude of Bolshevism: there was in question only the necessity of waging a battle against destructiveness, godlessness, civil war and red imperialism. No one could remain neutral, for those that did so would lend themselves as passive preparers of the way and stirrup-holders for the enemy."

As a rule people are not interested in reading thickly worded advertisement like the one you are reading—but, if you are interested in only the finest type of Western Poultry it will pay you to write to the Asian Poultry Institute, 11B., Connaught Road, Poona for particulars. Big display types are generally more attractive in advertisements—but we thought of putting more facts in this little Ad than anything else. It seems that you have carefully gone through this Ad and are going to take action immediately in writing to us. First of all you must be interested in raising Poultry. In that case you simply write the above-named address on a postcard and just say that you saw this Ad—enough. We do the rest.

REFORM OF HINDU CALENDAR

Lahore Pandits Reach Decision Regarding Year Beginning

(From A Correspondent).

An urgent meeting of the learned Pandits and astronomers of Lahore was held in the Sanatan Dharma Sabha Mandir, Wachchhowali, Lahore, under the presidentship of Dr. Parshu Ram Sharma, on the 17th April, to consider the possibility of reforming the Hindu Calendar with regard to the beginning of the solar months. At present in Northern India, the Hindu solar month begins from the "civil" day on which the Sankranti falls. Sometimes the same month begins on two different days in the same province. This is due to various causes. Firstly, the almanac-makers use different works for preparing their almanacs and thus the month begins on different days. Secondly, even if two persons use the same work, their rough calculations make the beginning of the month differ. Thirdly, even if the almanac makers use the same authority for their almanacs and their calculations are perfectly correct, the same month may begin on different days, in different localities. Due to these causes we often find a confusion with regard to Hindu dates. Last year (1936) the month of Phalgun began on Thursday, the 11th February according to Panchanga Divakar of Messrs. Devi Dayal and Sons and on Friday, the 12th February, according to Martanda Panchanga of Pandit Mukand Ballabha of Kurali. This year the same thing happens again for the month of Margshirs. It was to find a solution to this problem that the meeting was called.

RESOLUTIONS.

Pandit Kashi Ram Sharma, B.A., Professor of Jyotish Shastra, S. D. College, Lahore, and a member of the Calendar Reform Committee appointed by the All-India Astronomers' Conference, moved the following resolution:—

1. That the Surya Siddhanta be regarded as authority for purposes of the beginning of the Solar months.

2. If the Sankranti takes place before the mean sunrise of Lanka, the month should begin on the previous day, and if after that, it should begin on the next day.

3. The mean sunrise of Lanka will mean the rise of the astronomical mean sun at the point of intersection of the equator and the Prime meredian of India.

4. By the Prime meredian of India will be meant the meredian passing through Ujjain, i.e., the line of longitude 75-45 east of Greenwich.

5. In terms of current Indian standard time if the Sankranti takes place before 6-27 a.m., the month should begin on the previous day, and if after 6-27 a.m., then on the next day.

6. To avoid any further confusion the almanac makers are requested to put a note to that effect in their almanacs for the information and guidance of the general public.

The resolution was passed by a majority of votes in the meeting. The few persons who differed at the time of the meeting have also given their consent after reconsidering the matter, subject to others also agreeing to it.

Among those present in the meeting, the prominent were:—

Mahamahopadhyaya Madhava Bhandari, Head Pandit, Oriental College, Lahore; Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Mathra Prasad Dikshit, Raj Pandit, Baghat State, Solon; Pandit Kashi Ram Sharma, Professor of Jyotish Shastra, S. D. College, Lahore; Pt. Ramji Datta, Principal, Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Sitla Mandir, Lahore; Pt. Jagdish Hari Shastri, Professor, Oriental College, Lahore; Pt. Milkhi Ram Shastri; Pt. Lakshmi Narain Shastri; Pt. Ganga Prasad Sastri, Head Pandit, S. D. Pathsnala, Lahore; Pt. Amolak Ram Shastri, S. D. Pathshala, Lahore; Pt. Shiv Ram Datt, Jyotshi, the maker of Panchanga Divakar of Lahore; Pt. Mukand Ballabh of Kurali, the maker of Martanda Panchanga; Pt. Raghu Nath Bandhu Shastri, Secretary, Vidwad Parishad, Punjab; Pt. Chhajju Ram Jyotshi; Lala Ganpat Ram Kapur Vice-President S. D Sabha, Lahore; Pt. Jiwan Lal Jyotshi; Pt. Jag Mohan, B.A., LL.B.

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The Legend Of Kaklas Kund

The King Who Failed To Do Justice To His Subjects

(By G. J. JOSHI)

There is a beautiful Kund at the entrance of the sacred city of Dwarka, one of the holiest places of India. About this Kund the scriptures say that there lived a great, wealthy and talented King named Nrug Raja. There were many pretty kings under his control. He was very religious and charitable and gave one thousand cows daily in charity to Brahmins. Once upon a time he came across a Brahmin named Jaimini who never accepted any charity. The King persuaded this Brahmin very hard to accept his gift. The Brahmin being dazzled by the King's power hesitatingly agreed to accept a cow in charity. The King gave a cow, and a calf with clothes and ornaments to the Brahmin and saw them off the town limit.

QUARREL OVER THE COW

Jaimini fed the cow profusely and took her to the river. On the way the cow being frightened at the sight of elephants, horses, camels, etc. ran away. The Brahmin searched for her everywhere but he could not trace her. The cow went to the herd of Nrug Raja and got mixed with other cows. Through mistake the cow was given in charity to another Brahmin named Somsharma next day. He was taking away the cow when the original owner who was still in search of his cow saw Somsharma taking away his cow.

Jaimini recognised the cow and told Somsharma that the cow belonged to him and that she was given to him in charity by Nrug Raja and enquired where he was taking away the stolen property. Somsharma replied "the cow has been given to me in charity by Nrug Raja. So why do you call me a thief?" Jaimina asserted that the cow was given to him in charity on the previous day and asked him to give her over. But Somsharma did not part with the cow.

THE CURSE

Both of them fighting among themselves approached the King's palace for justice. They sent word to the King for interview, but the King who was wholly absorbed in luxury and pleasure paid no heed to their arrival. The Brahmins waited and waited hungry and thirsty for three days, but no reply was received from the King. The Brahmins having exhausted their patience, became enraged and cursed the King that since, although he was expected to protect and give justice to his subjects, he was rolling all the time in pleasure, and luxury, he would be a chameleon. So saying both the Bhahmins in order to end the quarrel gave away the cow to a third Brahmin and went away.

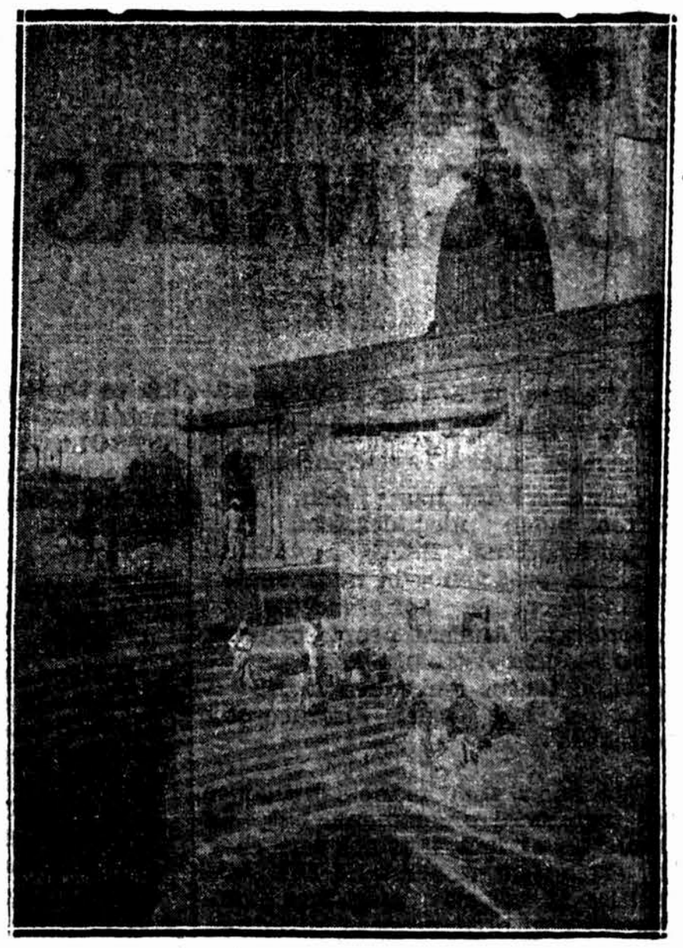
When the Brahmins were on their way Nrug Raja becoming aware of what had happened, approached them and asked for pardon. But when he found that the curse of the Brahmins could not be nullified, he implored them to say when he would be delivered from the form of chameleon. Both the Brahmins then told that during Dwapur Yug, Sri Krishna would take "Avatar" as son of Devkiji at the house of Vasudev and His touch would bring him to human form.

The Brahmins went away and in due course of time the King died and when his soul approached Dharmaraja, the latter enquired whether he was prepared to undergo first, the effects of sins or of charity. The King said that he would like to suffer the consequences of sins first of all. With the concurrence of Dharmaraja he became a chameleon. He remained chameleon for thousands of years.

SHRI KRISHNA'S TOUCH

After many years the children of Yadawas including Shri Krishna and Balabadra went to a forest for a hunt. After a long chase they became exhausted and went about in search of water. They at last found pure water in a small pond, where they saw a great chameleon. The children through capricious nature tried to drag out the chameleon. But the creature was so big that they could not take it out. So they went to Shri Krishna and narrated the incident.

When Shri Krishna went to the place He recognised Nrug Raja in the form of chameleon and took it out smilingly with the left hand. As soon as the hand of Shri Krishna touched it, the chameleon was transformed to a beautiful human form. Nrug Raja on assuming his former self began to pray to Shri Krishna, who being pleased with his prayers told him to ask for a boon. Nrug Raja asked the boon that the Kund should be known by his name and that those who bathed in it or performed "Shradha" ceremony there, should attain liberation. Shri Krishna granted the boon and disappeared. Since that time onward the Kund is known as "Kaklas Kund" owing to the transformation of a chameleon into human form.



KAKLAS KUND
The temple of Shri Satya Narayan is seen in the background.

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Anglican Church Divided On Divorce

Serious Crisis Follows Resolutions Of Upper House Of Convocation

The Church of England is facing to-day a crisis more serious than any which she has faced for many years declared the Bishop of Ely (Dr Bernard Heywood) at a meeting held by the Marriage Defence Council at the Albert Hall.

Dr. Heywood quoted the resolutions recently passed by the Upper House of the Convocation of Canterbury on marriage and divorce, which "reaffirmed the indissolubility of marriage" and which also accepted that divorced people who remarried could be accepted as communicants.

THE ALTERNATIVES

"What does this means?" he asked. "It can only mean one of the two things. The majority of the bishops must apparently think either (a) that Christian marriage can be dissolved in the Divorce Courts and that therefore these people were as free to embark upon their new unions as if their former partners had died; or (b) that people who are, and continue to be guilty of adultery can properly be admitted to the Sacrament without penitence.

"These are the only alternatives. I will challenge anyone with this dilemma.

"Either Christian marriage can be dissolved in the Divorce Courts or it cannot. If it can, then the Prayer Book is wrong and must surely be altered forthwith, and our Lord's teaching is wrong or out of date.

"Alternatively, if Christian marriage cannot be dissolved in the Divorce Courts then these resolutions give sanction to bigamy or adultery, because they say in effect that the people concerned are in a state of grace, or otherwise they would not be admitted to the Sacrament.

REPUDIATION OF PRAYER BOOK

"If these resolutions were finally approved by the Convocation would have repudiated the Prayer Book and the explicit precept of their Master."

The Bishop of St. Albans (Dr. M. B. Furse) said that if the proposals became operative they would lead to a most serious division in the Church, to controversy and had feeling, and that, too, at a time when they all wanted to be free to respond to the Archbishop's recall to religion.

STAR-LORE FOR BEGINNERS

Astrological Terms And Their Meanings

By PANDIT T. U. D. KURUP.

Astrology is a very sublime science. It is, like medicine, one of the most interesting sciences. This ancient science has been, very often, much misunderstood and misinterpreted. Being a practical science, proficiency in mathematics is indispensible for success in Astrology. Ancient people believed and studied Astrology and found ground truths embedded in it. It has, of late, been disgracefully discarded.

We know that planets influence all terrestrial phenomena, but, as a matter of fact, it is not very easy to expla or understand the subtilities of these planetory influences without proper initiation, honest study and sincere attention. It is absurd to think about mastering this science in a short time. It is practically impossible to deal with this science exhaustively, since different methods are used in different places to predict the influence of stars on man's destiny. It shall, however, be my endeavour to impart to the beginner, atleast, some hints, through these articles, which may help the student to grasp this science with some ease. For advanced studies, I can only advise the student to read exhaustive books about this science, or, if possible, to study Astrology with the aid of a competent Astrologer.

An Astrologer, after fixing the various planets in their respective houses, at the time of birth, studies each of them carefully and impartially and interprets the language of these planets, according to their combinations and in their light.

ASTROLOGICAL TERMS

The beginner is advised to learn the following Astrological terms carefully:—

1. LAGNA:—This is the "rising sign" at the time of birth. We shall deal with this as we proceed.
2. HORA:—When the Zodiac is divided into 3 equal parts, each part is called a "Hora".
3. DRAKKANAS:—When a sign is divided into 3 equal parts, each part is called a "Drakkana."
4. NAVAMSA:—When a sign is divided into 9 equal parts, each is called a Navamsa.
5. DWADASAMSA:—When a sign is divided into 12 equal parts each part is called a "Dwadasamsa."
6. THRIMSAMSA:—When a sign is divided into 30 equal parts, each is a "Thrimsamsa".

I shall give explanatory notes about these "Amsakas" as we advance. For the present, it is enough to know that Lagna, Hora, Drakkana, Navamsa, Dwadasamsa and Thrimsamsa are the six important divisions of the zodiac.
sign

PLANETS

Planets, in Astrology, are the most important; and they are seven in number as follows:—

1. Sun (Ravi). 2. Moon (Chandra). 3. Mars (Kuja). 4. Mercury (Budha). 5. Jupiter (Guru). 6. Venus (Shukra) and 7. Saturn (Manda.)

Besides the above seven, here are two more planets. These planets are shadow planets in Astrology, and they are:—

1. Rahu (Dragon's Head) and 2. Kethu (Dragon's Tail).

These planets, it is said, have influences on a person's intellect as follows:—

Sun governs Conscience.
Moon governs Mind.
Mars governs Body.
Mercury governs Speech.
Jupiter governs Knowledge, Wisdom and Happiness.
Venus governs Pleasures and Passions. and
Saturn governs Sorrow and Misery.

This knowledge is important. It helps us to predict, according to the strength of the planets, the intellectual capacity and strength of persons.

Sun and Moon are considered to be Kings, Mars is the Commandar, Mercury is the Prince, Jupiter and Venus, the Ministers and Saturn, the Servant.

Planets, likewise, have different colours. Thus,

Sun is Copper Coloured.
Moon is White.
Mars is Blood-red.
Mercury is Green.
Jupiter is Bright Yellow.
Venus is White,
Saturn is Black.

This knowledge helps Astrologers to determine the countenance of a subject.

Planets are auspicious or good and inauspicious or bad, as follows:—Jupiter, Venus, well-associated Mercury and Full-Moon are good planets; while Sun, New-Moon, badly associated Mercury, Mars, Saturn, Rahu and Kethu are bad planets.

In the next article I shall describe the characteristics and influence of each planet.

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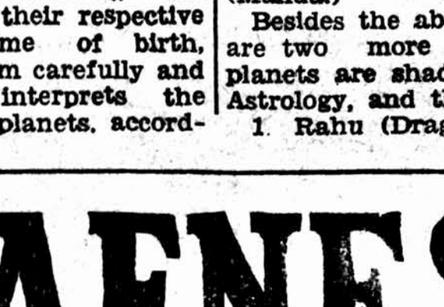

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Another "England-Returned" Mak...

A Plea For A Modern Attitude

And Some Relevant Observations On Love And Marriage

By "Fireesta"

To my mind, Mr. M. C. Misra has made a hash of his arguments, to say the least. He confesses to be expressing his opinions in a more or less orthodox way, but he has missed the real word, he is ultra-orthodox. His arguments savour of the nineteenth century. In this modern age, we have to take a rational view of things, and not start railing at things which don't meet with our approbation. We may as well shout at God for not having conferred happiness on every one of His creatures.

Mr. Misra's argument about clothes in his own words is, "I don't think Mr. Kureishi would censure beach pyjamas and bathing costumes that hardly hide any part of a woman's body and all those devised to expose her feminine curves rather than hide them," is not quite to the point. I should like to remind him that his argument here is strangely reminiscent of those put forward, when the purdah was about to be abolished and yet, now we don't feel odd when looking at a woman's naked face. Why shouldn't a woman exhibit the gifts bestowed on her by Mother Nature and why should a man appropriate for himself the convenience of putting on the minimum clothing? Soon there will come the day, when the nudist movement will be universally recognised. It is a very beneficial and hygienic system, provided the movement is viewed rationally and not from the angle of narrow-minded people.

SEX-CONSCIOUSNESS.

As for women dancing with male strangers and "letting her waist be encircled by her partner's arm and in short let her entire body be domineered by the all eagerly disposed partner" as Mr. Misra puts it, it is a very fallacious view of an innocent pastime. It is the business of the woman to know, exactly where she should place the carriers of reserve. As for women, who do otherwise in their wantonness and vanity and greed of admiration, they deserve no consideration. The former woman's wishes will be implicitly obeyed by the male, however lascivious he may be, or in the eyes of women, there glitters a light which bodies ill for the man who dares to take liberties with her person, and which is capable of quelling the evil passions of the most lustful male.

The male, too, would conduct himself better, if there were not such a lot of sex-consciousness, when youths of opposite sexes meet. The majority of the youths of present day India are sex-obsessed, and the only people who can remedy this defect and help to get rid of this abomination are the Indian women. They should teach themselves to be better companions.

LOVE AND CONVENIENCE.

However, Mr. Misra's arguments on love marriages are pretty sound. I agree with him when he says that the so-called love-marriages are nothing but "pasion-marriages." But again we, in India, do not view love from the correct perpective. "Lave as a writer remarks, "is like the sudden rising of some enchanted isle, magical yet real, which floats wew-drenched in the light of dawn." This defect, however, cannot be attributed to the Indians only, it is a universal defect, to which no panacea is available.

Whenever an Englishwoman marries an Indian, it is a marriage of convenience. If there is any exception, we need only remember the pithy saying, "Exception proves the rule." Recently there was a case in the High Commissioner's Office which proves my contention. An Englishwoman applied to the High Commissioner for a husband from India, her only condition was that he should be a Maharajah.

Catalogue "Modernism" Restless Vulgarity And Philantropic Tinkering

Mar Our Houses And Towns

By KANAYALAL VAKIL

Science has been changing our houses, our towns. A generation that saw its transformations in industry is yielding place to a generation that now marks changes in more intimate contacts in the shape and structure of the house and generally of the town. Our children demand attention. Are we helping them to conditions that would offer them houses and towns in harmony with the social needs of the future? Remember houses will not be homes and towns will not be civic entities until we anticipate and thus establish the harmony of social needs.

DISINTEGRATED SOCIAL FABRIC

We see the disintegration and discord in the social fabric of our life forced by uncontrolled industry—economic forces—all round. Our joint family system is crumbling. The ancestral homes are deserted for tenantships. Moored until yesterday to a common home traditions of family and caste we are to-day drifting rapidly to non-decript tenements, flats, herded families and the chaotic, heretic, combination of castes, each family, each caste pushing its own reactions and peculiarities and clinging pathetically and sometimes heroically to its own pet or rather petty pattern of life. Is this the legacy we are leaving to our children? If it is not, are we under the delusion that the future will take care of itself?

OUR IDEAS OF HOME

For a great many social needs of the future has perhaps little or no meaning. To them the immediate present is all that matters. For considerable number even the immediate present has no meaning. They have no house, let alone a home. But those fortunate enough to occupy a house, a flat, some rooms, the question of finding there the home of their dreams is, surely, important; the home which they leave with a refreshed mind, hope and strength in the morning and return for social amenities and repose in the evening. Are we arranging our kitchens, bath and bed-rooms, assembling our household needs, our living rooms, our furniture, selecting our pictures, with these ideas and for that home?

VIOLENCE THE KEY-NOTE

Are we eager and educated to plan out and design in space—first for economy of materials and of energy, for the physical comfort and ultimately, toserve as the basis of the atmosphere of the social needs so essential to a home? The violence which strikes the current key note of drawing, living and even bedrooms—the gaudy floors, the carpets and rugs "Oriental" al' "Occident," the contrasting ominously tilted gun barrel angles and balustrade curves which rail off of "modern" furniture so called, the "centre" and "corner" pieces, the scattered samples of statuesque knick—knacks rivalling the "picturesque assemblage on the walls sometimes glazed with bathroom tiles and, finally, the lampstands or lighting devices which illuminate the theatrical jumble—all this make one wonder whether we really like to be "stocked" as in a warehouse.

RESTLESS VULGARITY

The loud restlessness and vulgarity with which we choke our rooms and surround our life, mental and physical should lead us to think seriously, every one of us except those who live only to advertise their purchasing power and their lack of civilized values. The sense of proportion, the feeling for colour, the preference of things of efficiency and quality to the overcrowding quantities of the fashionably approved "junk", however, costly or cheap, and the necessity of planning them in the rooms are now the indispensables of the "modern" home truly so-called.

HOME ART RELIEVES FATIGUE

These are dictated not by such a vague notion as "taste", culture or refinement or by such people as the artists by common consent condemned as "cranky" and unpractical but by such respectable and solid guardians of the community as the medical fraternity. They are studying psychology to new social purposes and they are beginning to realise that fatigue, mental and physical, the endemic legacy of the industrial age," can be relieved, prevented and, in some measure, cured by the atmosphere in the home created by these elements of civilized life and art.

CATALOGUE "MODERNISM" IS TRADE

Step out of the house and you will discover the dictatorship of the furniture bazaar and trade duly supplemented by the 'fittings' bazar and the building trade. You will find the same leading traits of violence and vulgarity which distinguishes the interiors of the present-day house. Observe the "elevations," to use the big word and technical pargon of the architect of the "modern" building. They would have, if they could have, used the gun-barrel bangles of the furniture dealers. But they have not missed the balustrade railings, the band box stencils and the "tricks of the trade" so lavishly distributed in imported "professional journals and catalogues and so daringly lifed from them; so obviously meant for cold climates and different social needs, so thoughtlessly callously, thrust upon a tropical country and a different social background

TOWN NOT FOR PHILANTHROPIC TINKERING

You will not find any material difference between the arrangement and structure of our houses and towns. After all, the municipalities which are presumably, watching our towns are only the aggregate of the minds which own, build or run our houses, Only, our towns seem isolated in sections which add positive misery to the violence, greed and vulgarity which mark our houses. The question of traffic control or, say of the Choupatty foreshore can no longer be treated casually. These are no longer questions merely of civic or social impulses or philanthrophy. These are questions for the State which demand broader outlook and planned solution by skilled practical assistance trained by social science and art. Much as one would like to appreciate and sympathise with philanthrophic efforts, their serviceable tinkering, days are reaching and ought to reach the terminus. We need not wait indefinitely, however

EDUCATE OURSELVES

We, every one of us, can start by educating ourselves. Nothing can be said about those pitiably submerged who have no shelter except that they have a right to the shelter and the State must provide it. But those fortunates who have a shelter, some rooms, a flat, a house, can surely set about investigating the possibilities of translating homes from remote dreams to experienced realities Those still more fortunate who are just starting to built a house they would own or to arrange their flats or rooms, the possibilities are almost infinite

I have covered a very small portion of the topic—the immediate objective was to make you think. Perhaps, you would want more details. Write to the All-India Radio. Perhaps, we might talk the topic once again and exchange new ideas or revise old ones

There is an Indian proverb which says that the end of men's and, of course, women's thoughts is the home. The paradox or tragedy, call it whatever you would like, is that we long for the home and are home-sick not in a foreign land but in our own houses and towns.

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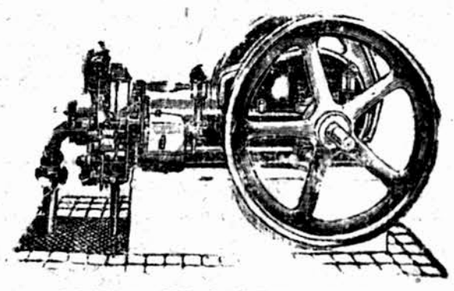

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BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS

SOME NOVELS

BULLS LIKE DEATH. By Mary Fitt. Ivor Nicholson & Watson. 7/6.
YOURS RESPECTABLY. By Jane Lyle, Ward, Lock & Co.
YOUNG FLYNN. By E. Laurie Long Ward, Lock & Co.
THE QUEEN OF K.—TOWN. By Eugen Carpentiere.
THE TOP OF THE TREE. By Effie Adelaide Rowlands. Ward. Lock & Co.

A very charming and well-informed woman once told the present reviewer that her Pet Aversion in the literary world centred in detective novels. Being rather sensitive to that elusive thing called style, the majority of "thrillers" struck her as poor stuff. It must be admitted, however, that of recent years writers like Dorothy Sayers have produced detective fiction the literary merit of which is equal to that of the novels of any well-known writer of our time.

"Bulls like Death," is a case in point. Not only is the plot ingenious, the matter thrilling and the denouement completely unexpected but the style is vital, literary and individual and ought to make the book acceptable to the most sensitive literary highbrow. The story concerns Wolfe who goes to the Colonial Exhibition in Paris with a refractory nephew and finds himself up against a gang of crooks who are out to murder Terence Herne the son of a millionaire and who is eventually saved by his efforts. The book includes descriptions of a trip across Europe and these are very convincing and vivid.

"Yours Respectably" is a wholesome and refreshing book which should be warmly recommended to mistresses of girls' schools who are on the lookout for something suitable for girls of a certain age. There is a wholly delightful study of Christopher, otherwise C. P. aged six and Patch a wire-haired terrier aged 59 days. Miss Lyle has apparently a great fondness for babes doggy and otherwise and her descriptions of the ways of both are both minutely observed and informed with tenderness and humour. Scotsmen and Englishmen will enjoy the playful badinage about their respective countries and Miss Lyle's amusing and impartial judgments of both.

"Young Flynn," wil. prove interesting fare to those who enjoy sea-stories and the hearty breeziness of life on board a ship. Mr. Laurie Long has an intimate knowledge of the sea which he works most successfully into this book.

Eugene Carpentiere has apparently taken a great deal of trouble over "The Queen of K—Town" and the result, superficially reminiscent of "The Green Hat" might prove acceptable to certain readers.

"The Top of the Tree"—by that popular novelist Effie Adelaide Rowlands—spells a tricky ascent for Arnold Holmes. a good-looking and shiftly ne'er-do-weel who is out to win Pamela Charters for her money. How his evil designs are frustrated and how love appears on the scene for Pamela are very lucidly described by Miss Rowlands. Another appropriate book for romantic schoolgirls.

H C V.

BUDDHIST SUTRAS. GIFT FROM TIBET

A great number of Buddhist sutras have been sent to Mr. Tokai Tada, lecturer at the Sendai Imperial University, from the Tibetan Government by the order of the late 13th Dalai Llama. These precious documents were first sent from Lhasa, capital of Tibet, to Calcutta on the backs of 20 oxen across the Himalayas which took three months. then were shipped to Sendai The sutras arrived in 103 boxes hermetically sealed with cowhide.

PLANNED ECONOMIC SALVATION FOR INDIA

"A PRACTICAL PLAN TO AVERT NATIONAL ECONOMIC CRISIS," By M. P. Chitale, Bar-at-Law, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanganyika Territory, East Africa.

An earnest-minded Indian who has been away from his motherland for years and who compares in mental anguish the poverty and apathy prevailing in India with the solid achievements of Russia, Germany and Italy in economic organisation on a system of planning and disciplined execution of schemes of betterment, impatiently pleads for the immediate adoption of a similar project on a national and non-political basis in this country. This is, in one sentence, the sum and substance of Mr. Chitale's book. He has no patience for the Congress effort at political salvation and must set about a scheme of education. co-operative farming, organisation of large and small-scale industries and many other things besides, with the help of lakhs of volunteers who will give one year's free service and under such leaders as the movement may throw up. He brushes aside with the wave of his hand all objections and difficulties that may be pleaded and makes light of the possibility that a fifteen years' plan may be necessary to prepare for his five-year plan. My scheme or nothing is the idea that runs through the book since the author believes that there is no alternative to his plan. Scientific research, supply of capital, industrial leadership, village reconstruction, agricultural improvement will all be attempted by people of different social groups and political parties joining hands in the execution of the scheme which obviously does not lend itself to comment or criticism as it is based on the safe assumption that it has to be carried through and nothing else can and will be.

V. G. K.

TARAPOREVALA'S ENGLISH-GUJERATI DICTIONARY

The enterprising firm of Messrs. D. B. Taraporevala Sons and Co., have brought out lately a concise English-Gujerati dictionary which they rightly call "up-to-date". For within its short compass the compiler, Principal S. S. Oza, M A., teacher of English, Gujerati and Sanskrit languages, Baroda, has endeavoured to be as uptodate as posisble, not only in the choice of words but also in their pronounciations as well. As explained by him in the preface he has followed "as closely as possible the Gujarati spelling of the 'Jodani Kosha' of Gujerat Vidyapith. published under the instructions of Mahatma Gandhi, the master writer of chaste Gujerati language", English idioms and proverbs are dealt with and Gujerati parallel proverbs are given; also Latin and Greek derivatives. which should prove of immense help to the students, particularly. those studying for the matriculation examination. It is a handy publication that should meet with popular demand.

SOCIAL SERVICE QUARTERLY

The April issue of the quarterly contains a number of good articles.

Contributors are united in the demand for creating facilities for universal literacy. This need is based on the assumption of equal opportunity for all. It is sometimes suggested, and with reason, that the physical aspect of education is being neglected in schools, and that more attention should be devoted to the question. The object of education should be to create men of understanding and sympathy, —men. who can fulfil the purpose of life. and who can legitimately carry out the functions, intended to be fulfilled by them for society.

The interest of women for the social service. as evidenced by the women's fellowship of service is a very hopeful feature of awakened India. and it is the educated women's duty to come forward to take their rightful place in the reorganisation of their social political and economic life.

Unemployment is increasing daily in our country. and if the problem of hunger is not solved, the situation would soon develop into a social crisis.

"THE ARYAN PATH"

There is, possibly, no more frequently used word in all philosophy, western or eastern, than the 'soul' or 'self' of man, but no two philsophers, past or present, are agreed on the exact nature or contents of that entity. In the latest (May) number of the "Aryan Path", Prof. C. E. M. Joad, the well-known English philosopher, subjects to a searching analysis some of the principal concepts of the 'soul',—materialistic as well as psychological—and finds none of them. least of all those of the former school, entirely satisfactory. He arrives at two negative conclusions: (a) that the materialists are wrong in treating the mind. soul or self as if it were a mere function of the body processes, and (b) that the soul, mind or self cannot legitimately be-taken to pieces or described in terms of its component parts.

In another interesting article, in reply to the question "Is Christianity imperialistic?" Mr. Paul E. Johnson, who has had first hand experience in China as a University professor, is obliged regretfully to give an affirmative answer. "The entanglement of Christian movements with imperialistic enterprize," he writes, "is an unholy alliance, betraying both parties in a false union that is mutually antagonistic." Mr. Johnson's article is followed by a symposium by three writers on the subject of what is wrong with present day humanity. In Miss Irene Rathbone's opinion Social Credit would prove the most effective remedy for all the major ills of the world of to-day. The psychological approach to the problem, of which one hears so much, does not seem to her to be practical. Mr. Leslie J. Belton, who follows her, believes, on the other hand, in the pressing need for a deeper understanding of human nature and human relationships. Dr. Radhakamal Mukerjee goes still further and stresses the paramount need for a "spiritual outlook."

"A rearrangement of man's outward institutions cannot overcome the present crisis without a re-orientation of human motives of work, desires and ideals." The essentially Indian attitude towards the problems of sex is stated by Dr. Bharatan Kumarappa, now a co-worker of Mahatma Gandhi in his rural reconstruction movement. He is stoutly opposed to birth prevention through mechanical appliances. True freedom, he maintains, comes not of bondage to lust but of mastery over oneself.

There are a few other articles of interest too in the journal, besides the book-reviews and editorial contributions which are always worthy of note.

SHRI PUROHIT SWAMI

(BY MRS. GWYNETH FODEN.)

I would like it to be generally known that I have long dissociated myself with Swami Purohit's "spiritual" mission here—and all that it was supposed to stand for—I regard him purely and simply as a literary man—in that capacity our association has stood.

The fact was certain contacts brought complete changes over him. They caused me great pain, and not me alone. We, who had remembered him sitting at our firesides talking to us, radiating spirituality, could hardly now understand the new Swami Purohit. I could simply not accept his theory that all of his acts were spiritualised by the power acting through him.

Though my feelings towards him were reversed, never for one moment did I relinquish my hand of friendship, my readiness to help him towards his goal—not as a spiritual teacher like other Swamis here—but as a purely literary man whose works would live in immortality. I had no illusions now about him being a spiritual teacher, so our friendship stood upon a new basis. Whatever he may or may not appear to others did not now interest me. But his literary work did.

I reminded him often that his literary work would be just as much appreciated under any title save that of Swami. Pundit, for instance (which means a scholar in Sanskrit) would not have been misunderstood or disappointed and disillusioned people. As Swami he had done this. His mission here as a spiritual teacher had been a failure. There is no necessary connection between learning and spirituality. Many people working in the religious field so blind us by their brilliant intellect that we begin to think we are advanced spiritually. Swami Purohit has brilliance.

Religion and learning are two very different things. The capacity to write commentaries and interpret text and Sanskrit in a brilliant manner is no indication of a man's spirituality

I would have it known to all that I have long dissociated myself with Swami Purohit's mission, and all that it is supposed to stand for. I regard him purely and simply as a literary man.

I accompanied W. B. Yeats, the Irish Poet, and Swami Purohit, to Majorca and remained with them for three months. It was at my suggestion that they translated ten chief Upanishads from the original Sanskrit which Swami Purohit was doing, to be polished up by W. B. Yeats and published under joint authorship. This was agreed upon before I left them. Only half was finished when Mr. Yeats fell ill. But soon, he will be well enough to finish them. I hope that Indians will not go out of their way, as some have done formerly when his works have appeared, to criticise them severely, making criticism a personal matter. As a Swami, they have a right to attack. But as a literary man who is contributing something to his country, I would ask of them—Fair Play!

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ART NOTES AND EVENTS

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

They Made Hollywood—Dewan Sharar Likes—What London Likes—And, Butler Blesses—The "Empire Film Board"—"Artistic Tastes" Of Educated Indians—Estimated Imperially—Eye On Art And Economics—"At Last" The Idea Has Been Realised—Mr. Durant Pronounces The Heresy—Art Aids Industry—Leads To Economy And Employment—"The Press And Art Club" Formed—Welcome Enterprise.

Screen actors and actresses and studio workers in Hollywood have asserted their right to exist. They have made Hollywood. And, they are, rightly emphasising the fact in the only manner by which the film "magnets" could be made to realise it effectively. When this is written Reuter reports two important features of the widespread strike in Hollywood. Robert Montgomery announced at a meeting of film stars that most major studios had agreed to the actors' demands. Mr. Charles Lessing, leader of the striking studios, said however, that the strike was continuing. He estimated that over a million pickets would surround the cinemas of large cities throughout the United States.

What is the mystery behind Mr. Montgomery's peace announcement which was "cheered frantically" and Mr. Lessing's estimate of million pickets organised to surround the cinemas? We must watch the events.

Their "Artistic Tastes" Judged Imperially.

Mr. Dewan Sharar, as the author of "The Karma," the typically "picturesque" and "oriental" talking film after the pattern stereotyped by the West, spoke recently at the East India Association, Caxton Hall, London on "scope and possibilities of the cinema in India." Incidentally, of course, he referred to the Indian motion-picture "industry" as having "made a good deal of growth but very little progress."

While films of poor quality sufficed, he observed, the uneducated masses, they did not satisfy the "artistic tastes of educated Indians." Ability was not lacking, he very kindly added, but it needed organizing, training and guiding into proper channels. So, out of sheer sympathy he would save the Indian motion-picture industry

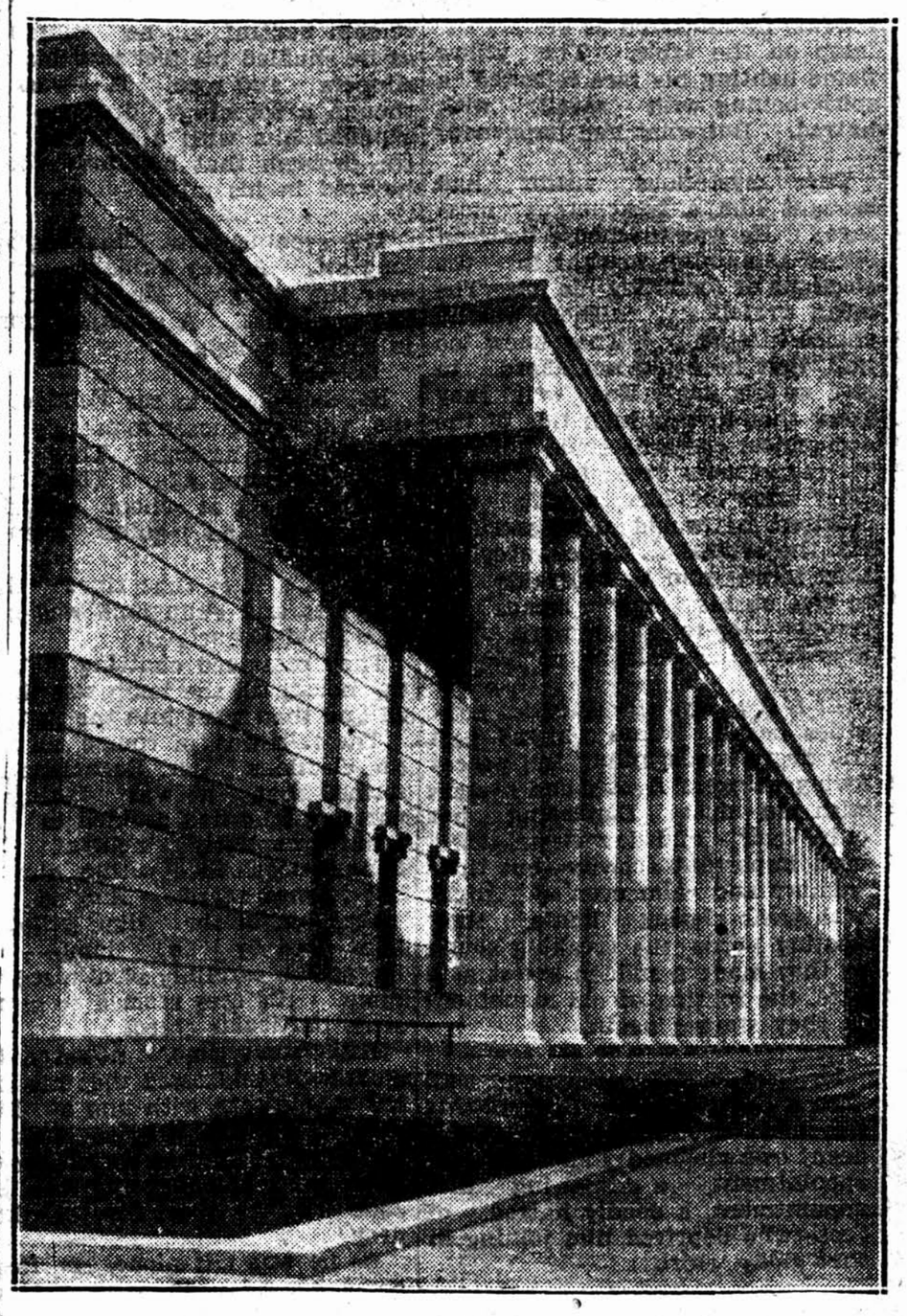
Turn to India For Market

"It would well worth while for some well-established British firm to turn its attention to India where," mark the philanthropic note, "the market was so large and the opportunities so great." Incidentally, again, there should be, of course, "co-operation between Englishman and Indian." And, "Government assistance could take many forms." There should be, he kindly proceded, a bureau or department designed to aid and encourage the Indian film industry in "every possible way, both advisory and practical." And incidentally again, he would "like to see an Empire Fim Board set up in this country." Once more incidentally, of course, Dewan Sharar would offer his services to save the "Indian" motion picture industry, organise, train and guide its latent abilities by kind services to the proposed imperial machinery of supervision and control in London.

He Did Not Hesitate

Mr. R. H. Butler did not hesitate to respond whole-heartedly to Mr. Sharar's kind intentions. He supported the "appeal" to the British film industry to save the Indian industry and "cooperate with Indians in developing the vast and as yet almost untouched market which India provided."

"HOUSE OF GERMAN ART"



This photo of the "House of the German Art" in Munich gives a vivid impression of the new German building.

The Imuerial Likes

One can easily understand Mr. Sharar's imperial likes. And, the harmonious blending of his and Mr. Butler's wishes for the "vast market" in India certainly does not shock any intelligent Indian. If one may, one would ask, however, some information about Mr. Sharar's familiarity with film conditions in India, his precise claims to pronounce on the "artistic tastes of educated Indians" and, finally, one would "like" to have some insight into the imperial machinery set up in London kindly to guide, train and organise the motion-picture industry in India.

A Superfluous Burden.

I shall not mention the dread possibility that if the "artistic tastes of educated Indians" have to make the choice. Hollywood in all likelihood would be preferred to Elstree. The imperial good wishes of Mr. Sharar and the proposed board of film control in London for the benefit, of course, of the Indian film industry would under the circumstances, be a superfluous burden.

Eye On Art And Economics.

Mr. B. C. Durant, speaking at the first lunch which inaugurated the "Press And Art Club of India," last week at the Green's Hotel, pleaded for the elimination of waste and wasters as well as unemployment and unremunerated labour. The solution of this problem, "as it affects the sister professions of industrial art and literature, employed or free-lance, is," he remarked, "the task we have set ourselves to do, and we propose to go about it in a practical business-like way with one eye on the aesthetic side and the other on the economic aspect of the problem. "We want, he added, "to serve the interests of primary producers, manufacturers and consumers equitably, so as to facilitate the production as well as the distribution of commercial art and literature in this country."

"At Last" The Idea Is Realised.

The idea that art can aid industry, that it can eliminate waste and wasters, provide employment and lead to effective economy—that idea has not yet aroused the attention of those who are believed to lead and educate public opinion. Their conception of art is unmistakably mid-Victorian and their philosophy is one of scorn, of the superior detachment of those busy with something more "practical" and worthwhile than art.

Sigh Of Relief.

It is, therefore not at all surprising that the brochure "Sounding Brass" issued by the newly formed "The Press And Art Club of India" states with a sigh of relief that the idea has "at last" been realised. I share this feeling. I have already expressed it in the broadcast talk on "Shop Windows And Cinemas" published in the Sunday "Chronicle" about a fortnight ago. Needless to mention, therefore, that I welcome the newly formed "The Press And Art Club of India."

"Incessant Propaganda"

The Club promises to carry on "incessant propaganda for the appreciation of commercial art, lay-out, copy and journalism." It aims at promoting and improving "the standard and technique of advertising, journalism and applied art among members."

Training Of Students.

"For public protection a selective scheme will be," the P.A.C.I. brochure states, "considered and applied both to the seller of a product and the artists and service agents who are selling it. At the same time, with the exception of students whom the Club will train, only the qualified among the industrial artists, journalists, agents and agency executives will be eligible for membership."

Library, Debates Wide Contacts.

One of the principal objects of the Club will be "to provide central meeting places all over India, where members may gather for an exchange of views. Debates, lectures, exhibitions, broadcasts and courses will be held at regular intervals. Libraries will be opened and maintained which, in addition to the susual technical reference books, will provide all current periodicals from Europe and the United States.... The Club will act as an information bureau for the benefit of those who seek contact market or objective criticism of their work. Connections will be established with similar or allied organisations abroad in order to extend the possible scope of the activities of the members."

Clarity of Aims And Conduct.

The thoughtful care and the clarity of the objectives of the Club indicated in its brochure and illustrated by the pointed speech of Mr. Durant at its inaugural lunch, may be accepted as the earnest token which will convert soon into achieved practice the ideas of service the Club promises. It would be premature to discuss, at the present moment the details of its conduct. On that more than on any other simple factor depends its title to public sympathy and support. But the Club has already won its right to attention. And we must watch its activities with hope and eager interest

OUR SHORT STORY

HIS NEUTRALITY

(By BERTA DA MENEZES BRAGANZA)

Old Mr. Rogaciano was a bureaucrat and opportunist. He had been one all his life—thanks to his extraordinary capacities of adaptability. Each new Governor, each new policy, however conflicting with the previous one, had met with his full support. It was only of late, that a little incident, a little conflict of a very personal and intimate character, with a member of the official world, had changed matters.

Mr. Rogaciano had been publicly and unjustly vexed. His feelings too deeply hurt. He was determined to avenge himself. . . The elections were coming.

Elections was his greatest craze. Never in his life—he was nearly sixty—had he missed an election. He was well-known as an electoral champion in Goa. Even his bitterest enemies admitted that he had had real genius for that business. In his village, no party, no candidate could ever hope to win without his sympathies. So remarkable were his capacities for trespassing law.

So far, his electoral power had always been humbly put at the disposal of the party with Government support. But this time . . . he would show them. He would show them what it is to humiliate one such as he.

His plans were made. He would fight the party with official sympathies. They "would not" win. At least in his ward they would get . . . not a single vote.

Elections was the one thought that occupied his mind. Each day he became more and more excited. And as they drew nearer even at night he thought of them, his excitement allowing him no sleep.

It was one such night, just before the great activity, preceding the elections, began. Mr. Rogaciano had, on going to bed, made good the long sleepless hours planning the strategy of the coming battle. He had heard the clock strike every hour of the night. And it was only as day was dawning that he had managed to close his eyes. He had, however, not slept long. He was suddenly startled out of sleep. He had heard the hooting of a motor horn. He jumped out of bed, opened a shutter and looked out. A car had stopped at his gate.

In the dusky twilight, a figure alighted. The door of the car banged. And as Mr. Rogaciano came out to see who it was, swift foot-steps ascended the few steps. Who might it be at such an hour?

The new-comer was just another specimen—but of lesser years—of the same physical and moral colour, and bureaucratic category as Mr. Rogaciano. The only difference was that he still enjoyed the sympathy of the "gods." It was too, as a messenger from those stratospherical regions, that he now came.

There was a short talk in whispers in Mr. Rogaciano's parlour. Then, the sound of light foot-steps hurriedly descending the steps, the door of the car banged again. The car started. The visitor was gone

And as he listened to the sound of the car turning fainter and fainter as it went further and further, Mr. Rogaciano seemed to come out of a trance. Holding the lamp he had taken to light the visitor's way, he had long remained standing at the door as though trying to make up his mind about something he could not understand, as though seeking some help in the dimness outside. He now returned to the parlour. His broad face had overcome a great change. His eyes glared. His high, shiny brow wrinkled. His pale and flabby cheeks seemed to take on colour. "Orshigonne, orshigone," (dirty fellows, dirty fellows) he muttered as he laid the lamp on the table. The yellow flame lighting his face reflected a spirit boiling with revolt, with hatred. But what had happened?

The mysterious visitor had brought him a treacherous message: He was to choose between either remaining neutral in the elections or forfeiting his job. The mean wretches! . . . There was no choice in that . . . They knew too well, that he could not afford to give up his job. Too well they knew that in this high tide of the economical crisis he could not rely on his account trees for a living. They knew he had a wife and children he would not sacrifice. Oh, the brutes! . . the cowards! . . they forced him to neutrality . . . to give up his only means of revenge or to go hungry. Mr. Rogaciano's rage knew no bounds.

In a few days the electoral activities began. Cars whizzed past the dusty roads, filling the peace-loving villagers' houses and nostrils with red dust. Disturbing not only their mid-day siesta—their most important activity—but their slumber and calm even at night with their glaring lights, their hooting horns, the creaking sound as they made a sudden arrest at a gate, the roaring of old machinery as they started again.

Mr. Rogaciano watched it all with a heavy heart. Each flitting car, each hooting horn, stung him deep, overwhelmed him with disappointment, a despairing disappointment, a deadly hatred of those who deprived him joining in that giddy whirl.

The public, on the other hand, was puzzled at his abstinence. Everybody had been unxinchingly certain that the municipal elections would be his revenge for the vexation to which he had publicly been subjected. What then, had now come over him? Was he perhaps secretly working at some mysterious scheme?

Days passed. The electoral activities reached a maddening height. Wonder and craving for a clue to Mr. Rogaciano's unexpected and presumed mysterious behaviour tickled the whole country.

The eve of the elections. Mr. Rogaciano was beside himself with despair. His chance, his only chance of revenge was going. There was only one day left. No, no, he could not let it slip by. He could not let those rogues get the better of him. Several times he read the electoral law in search of some possible trick. He must find some means. . Teach the scoundrels a lesson. He paced up and down. He smoked continually. He gesticulated, mumbled to himself. He became greatly agitated.

Then mid-day came and the time for siesta. He stretched himself in an easy-chair. And soon after, the silence of the room was only broken by the strict rhythm of his whistling snore.

An old clock announced three o'clock with a clang, in some other apartment. The snoring was suddenly interrupted. The sleeper awoke with a start. Taking down his outstretched legs from the arms of the chair, he sat up. His hands passed over his almost bald skull, smoothing the scarce hair over his temples.

But strange was the change that had come over him. He was no longer agitated. He seemed extremely calm. Neutral? . . He would show them how he would remain neutral . . . he mumbled as he shuffled his feet into his old slippers and rose. It was as though a soothing dream had supplied him with a solution to the problem that had for so long hovered in his mind.

The evening grew. The sun had long set. A grey twilight crept over the village. Mr. Rogaciano left his house. A shadowy form in the dusky light.

He was going to see Felingonio, the villager chosen to preside over the electoral assembly. They were about the same age. They had been chums at school and had always been on quite friendly terms.

It was a long time since they had met and Felingonio was glad to see old Rogaciano.

They remained chatting outside the house, till the lamp was lighted and then went into the parlour.

The talk was, of course, all of the elections. Mr. Rogaciano informed that he was taking no part, that he had decided to remain completely neutral. Mr. Felingonio thrilled within himself, but feigned regret. And as they talked on, in the dim, yellowish light shed by the lamp. Mr. Rogaciano carefully scrutinized the room. His eyes seemed to search some particular object.

After some time, however, Mr. Felingonio suggested that his visitor should take with him a little glass of national grog . . . just a little drop. And as the visitor did not need much insisting, the host soon left the room for the "little drop."

As he was left alone, Mr. Rogaciano heaved a sigh—as though of relief—rose, and paced the dimly lit room. He seemed to scrutinize it more closely. His glances went quickly from one direction to another. In a short moment, his steps were directed to a corner where by a window and against a wall stood a table. On it was a strange object. A big, cylindrical tin box. The top ending in a conical shape had a small, round, flat lid with a long catch. Beside it, on the table, were three locks. It was a queer object but very familiar to Mr. Rogaciano. . . It was the ballot-box.

Mr. Rogaciano lingered quite a number of minutes near it and only moved away as he heard the foot-steps of his host returning. And as the latter entered the room, looking abstractly about him, his right hand thrust in his trousers' pocket, he re-occupied his seat.

A gulp of "caju", (Goan alcoholic drink distilled from cashew fruit), a little more livelier chat and Mr. Rogaciano returned home —calmer than ever.

Next day, the long awaited Sunday. In every little village of Salcete reigned a feverish excitement. Groups gathered outside Churches or Government primary schools (places designated for electoral assemblies). Politicians and electoral cases gesticulated nervously as they put the finishing touches to their long-planned schemes of rowdyism. Enormous buses came packed with electors from villages where elections could not take place. Belligerent leaders anxiously hurried to see to what party they might belong.

The hour sounded. Everyone rushed inside. In almost every electoral assembly, fighting, insulting, resurrecting long dead electors, refusing to recognize living ones, multiplying votes in a miraculous manner, the elections went on . . . in right Portuguese fashion.

But in the village of Z all was unusually calm. There, there was no fighting, no struggle of any kind. Disheartened at the lack of fighting and rowdyism and the excitement such things bring, the majority of electors dispensed going to the polls. No struggle. It was not interesting. But still, the ballot-box was heavy with votes. The party with official support had filled it at ease with votes to suffice for thrice the number of the village's electors. There was no need even to count them at the closing of the assembly. They had been counted as they were being put in. Three hundred votes . . all for one party.

Elections came and went. Voting was over. But fighting and insulting—now in print, of course—between the belligerents still continued while the public patiently awaited the final results.

In the village of Z. Mr. Felingonio boasted of his peaceful assembly. Never had there been such calm on an election day said he. Never had electors remained so completely undivided. Not even the mighty Mr. Rogaciano had ever gained such an unanimous victory. And all, said he, was only due . . to his own unequalled popularity. Those three hundred votes alone, echoed the entire party to which belonged Mr. Felingonio, were enough to ascertain the party's "crushing" majority on the whole. And they anticipatedly gloried in their certain victory, eagerly awaiting scrutiny day, the moment when the formal announcement would be made.

Scrutiny day and that moment finally came. But what shock-giving, unconceivable tidings for the presumed victorious party! . . . The three hundred votes from Mr. Felingonio's assembly were all rejected

Law demanded that unless a vote was spotlessly clean, it should not be accepted. And the votes from the ballot-box of the village of Z were all, every single one without exception...thickly annointed with oil.....real, national, raw cocoanut oil.

Their blood congealed, the brain grew numb thought paralysed with shock. Mr. Felingonio and the whole party gazed tongue-tied, unable to grasp the meaning of what they heard. Their reasoning power seemed to come to a stand-still. Who, who might be the villainous contriver of this grossly treacherous outrageous betrayal? . . they asked themselves, each and everyone. They stood suspiciously at each other endeavouring by the face to recognize the traitor. Those countenances distorted by the blow, however, offered no answer . . no look of guilt. Every pair of eyes only reflected mistrust. And as their eyes met, gleaming with mutual accusation, they quickly turned away, disturbed and uneasy . . . their minds ever more and more powerless to fathom this tremendous, unique . . and greasy mystery

But old Mr. Rogaciano, as he read the news, stretched in his easy-chair, stroked his bald head with satisfaction and chuckled gaily [illegible] neutr[illegible]

THE END

(The characters in this story are all entirely fictitious).

Sports Jottings From Here And There

Ways To Strengthen B. P. H. A.

(By J. C. MAITRA).

The Bombay Provincial Hockey Association held its annual general meeting recently and expressed its satisfaction at the progress made by the Association during the year under review. The pride of place has naturally been given in the report to its ground. I must say that the Association has every justification for its pride. Within a very short time they have turned the rugged and bare surface into a perfect billiard table. It is as ideal hockey ground from every point of view. Now the difficulty is of keeping it in that condition all the time. It is a question of good deal of money. And that is the stuff which the Association does not possess in any abundant degree.

FINANCE.

Besides running the League Tournament for men smoothly, the B. P. H. A. inaugurated a League for women which has also been successfully concluded. More than that the Committee made every effort to set the Association on a firm footing by directing their energies in all constructive channels. Affiliation of all clubs and tournaments, registration of players training of umpires have all received their due attention. But the most serious problem they have to tackle is finance. It is hardly necessary for me to mention the axiomatic truth that without sound finance no institution can grow. The B. P. H. A. will, therefore, have to find ways to consolidate their exchequer.

SOURCES OF REVENUE.

It has been suggested that the League entrance fees may be increased to Rs. 50 or more. While I agree that this will give some relief to the heavy expenses of the League, it will not solve the problem. I have no doubt the Committee realise this as much as I do. There are two ways open to the B. P. H. A.—or for the matter of that, any controlling body whether national or provincial—by which they can raise sufficient funds for all constructive purposes. The first is to conduct such a tournament or tournaments which will bring them a fat revenue every year. Now that there are two tournaments like the Aga Khan and the Gwalior Cups which satiate the hunger of the hockey fans in the city, there is hardly room for another. We have, therefore, to take the help of the other means and that is to claim shares of the profits made by the existing tournament.

CHARGE AGAINST GOVERNMENT.

I do not for a moment understand why the P. W. D. should take a large slice—I believe it is as big as one-half—of the profits of the Aga Khan Tournament. Their excuse is that the Azad Maidan where the tournament is played is under their care and supervision. It will be interesting to know how much the P. W. D. spend on the maidan annually and how much they collect from the Quadrangular Cricket Committee, the Aga Khan Committee and last but not the least the Maidan Clubs. I am sure it will shock the sporting world to know that the Bombay Government instead of helping sport financially, actually deprive it of its well-earned money to meet this extravagance in other directions. This must be put a stop to at once.

SPORT FIRST.

Then there is another direction in which the profits of the Aga Khan Tournament are directed, in terms of the Agreement with the donor of the Cup. And this is called charity. I am certainly not one of those, who would refuse to lend a helping hand to any humanitarian cause. But sport must support itself first. Truly speaking, there is no better humanitarian cause than sport, because it gives life, strength and recreation to the nation. There is no better. Nation building department either. The hospitals deserve to be helped to the utmost. But sport could make the existence of these institutions unnecessary, if it had full play among the people. Schools deserve to be suported also. But it is not the business of sport to maintain them. It is the duty of Government and the public at large to run them. Why then tax sport for their maintenance. The B. P. H. A. should, therefore, approach the Aga Khan and have this arrangement cancelled as early as possible.

LOSS TO BOMBAY HOCKEY.

The B. P. H. A. has elected a new Committee for the ensuing year. Many will miss the quiet and unassuming presence of that indefatigable worker E. C. Hodgins, who has been the Honorary Secretary of the Association since its inception. Business has taken him away to Karachi where, I believe, he is now permanently posted. It is a severe loss to Bombay hockey but it is a distinct gain to Sind. I wish Hodgins a happy and prosperous career in his new field of activity.

Hodgins' place has been taken up by Behram Doctor who has been the Association's "Chancellor of the Exchequer" since the birth of that body. He has also been the Honorary Secretary of the Indian Hockey Federation for a year. He should make an admirable Secretary to the B. P. H. A. The mantle of the Doctorhas fallen on M. J. Vakil who I expect will succeed in placing the treasury of the Association on a sound footing.

BIRTH CONTROL!

By Natural Ways

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By the sticky and greasy means and appliances but by the latest natural methods. 100 p.c. reliable. Consult Prof. Shaw for practical enlightenment or send As. 8 in stamps for his illustrated and informative course giving full particulars of BIRTH-CONTROL by Assans (Positions).

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Real Science is not merely an economic exploiter but helps to alleviate pain and promote national economy. Compare the merit, the quantity and the cost of Nova with any other tooth paste. Know your own interest!

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

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DUE CONSIDERATION having been paid to this vital question and after a mature study of the economic conditions of life in India, we decided to offer our readers a better Classification of the Adlets than hitherto provided for.

CAREFUL ATTENTION has been paid to the daily requirements of our people and all the Sectional Headings are now conveniently arranged in an easy tabulated form to ensure quick reference. The attractive Headlines will appear in Numerical Order

AN EDUCATION in itself is the outcome if Readers make it a habit of going through our Tabulated Adlet Columns regularly and carefully. Many money making as well as money saving offers are to be found in addition to the offers of Comfort and Pleasure of Modern Life

WE INVITE READERS as well as Advertisers to help us with suggestions for improving this Section. Constructive criticism will be appreciated by the Management. Attention will be paid to suggestions for additions or alterations of the Headings

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words

FREE ADVERTISEMENTS of a few selected Applicants, who declare that they are Unemployed and Jobless, may be accepted by the Management till this offer is withdrawn provided the Applicants agree to the publication of their full name and address and to other rules.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the Sentinel at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No. (——) The Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

REPLIES TO THE ADLETS should be addressed legibly as under, "Box No (So and so), The Adlet Department, The Bombay Chronicle, Red House, Corner of Parsee Bazar Street and Elphinstone Circle, Fort, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes Box Numbers should be written both in figures and in words

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted for Rich Landlord Sunni Muslim bachelor, highly educated Pleader in Bombay Presidency, age 25, handsome, strong excellent character, belongs to famous family, a respectable girl, who may be modern or orthodox, educated or uneducated. Father holding very high post. No Shia Sunni restrictions. Correspondence confidential. Apply Box No. 8257, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a Qualified or Trained Nurse. Interview Dr. C. S. Patel, Datubhai Bldgs., New Queen's Rd. (8341).

Wanted 6 ladies, Mere Demonstrators. Rs. 50-75 monthly. Apply personally immediately. Eustace Employment Bureau. Alice Building 4th Floor, 339, Hornby Road. (8338)

Wanted Young energetic, Progressive and business like duly qualified Civil Engineers, Overseers and Sub-Overseers as apprentices to be confirmed in six months in permanent grades of 75-5-150 and 50-2½-75 and 30-2-50 respectively. Experienced men able to furnish security and specialised in R.C.C. and Architectural work will be preferred. Apply sharp enclosing list of works executed: The Hindustan Housing Co., Ltd., Lajpatrai Road, Benares City. (5442).

56. FREE ADLETS FOR JOBLESS

The Directors of the "Bombay Chronicle" have selected the undernoted Adlets received from the Unemployed and publish them free of any charge with the object of reducing unemployment to a certain extent. The Employers are requested to keep a watch on these Columns and if they find any Adlet suitable for their own requirements kindly do not hesitate in calling the Applicant whose name and address is printed with each Adlet. (101)

Applicant S. R. Naregal, C/o H. G. Balaganur Shroff, Hubli. Now Unemployed for over a year is in search for any job on living wages. Has 22 years' experience in Railway General Stores, Workshops, Mills, Forest Engineering, Public Works Department and is willing to work as a clerk or in any capacity. (20—33)

B. C. Rao, Retired Professor, 311, Khar Road, Bombay Suburb, Now Unemployed seeks position as a Teacher or Tutor. Is willing to take up a job or Companion or Private Secretary also. (21—38)

D. V. Siva Rao, Plot No. 743, Parsee Colony, Dadar, Bombay, Now Unemployed, seeks any work, on living wages. Is a Qualified Branch Manager with knowledge of Book-keeping, Accounts, Correspondence Typewriting. Speaks Hindi, Bengali, Telugu, Tamil. Travelled in India and can sell Stationery and Typewriters. (22—38)

H. R. Mody, Room No. 65, Poddar Estate, Malad East, B. B. and C. I. Rly., a Gujarati Hindu with 35 years' experience in Perfumery, Chemist and Druggists' Trade. Now Unemployed seeks job as a Salesman on Counter. Knows Book-keeping and Correspondence also. (23—32)

A. V. B. Menon, 33A, Sri Harinivas, Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay, Electrical Engineer, Now Unemployed, with six years' experience in Estimating, Designing and in Supervision, seeks employment on any job. Government Competency Certificate will be produced if required. (24—31)

56. FREE ADLETS FOR JOBLESS

Upendra K. Pai, C|o Ganpath Bhat, Canara Bank, Fort, Bombay, knowing Typewriting, Now Unemployed, seeks clerical work. Accept living wage. Prepared to go anywhere. (25—35).

P. R. Punde, Abhyankar Building, Grant Road, Bombay, an Unemployed Law Graduate with five years' experience seeks position as Secretary, Manager, Legal or Personal Assistant. (26—36)

Mohammad Kassim, Police Headquarters, Santa Cruz, a Drill Master, with nine years' experience as such, Now Unemployed, is willing to take up similar work on living wages. Knows Gun Repairing, Electrical Fitting, Signalling and capable of supervising Playgrounds, Physical Culture Gymnasiums. Willing to go anywhere. Good Military References. (27—24)

V. S. R. Krishnan, Room No. 31, Rajabhai Building, Bombay, No. 19, Steno-typist, knowing Accounts, Now Unemployed, prepared to take up a job and go anywhere. Living Wages. (28—25)

When applying for an insertion of a Free Adlet for the Jobless, the Applicants are requested to give their full name and complete address for insertion in the Adlets. (C|o Postmaster) or such unqualified addresses will not be accepted. (102)

V. Ramana Rao, C|o K. Gopala Krishnayya Vakeel, Railpet, Guntur, South India, a Science Graduate, Now Unemployed, seeks a position of Teacher anywhere. (29—38)

142. EDUCATIONAL NOTICES

Bhishagwar by Post. Practitioners also get. Enclose 2 annas stamps. Indian Homoeopathic Institute (Registered), Po: Datha (Kathiawar). (8336)

340. PARTNERSHIPS OFFERED.

Wanted Independent Partner with Rs. 1,500 for very paying business without competition. No. 8331, "Bombay Chronicle."

Educated Hindu Partner, with 'small capital' to manage a New Progressive business. See personally; morning 8 & 9. Tailors' Depot, Saibhuvan, Princess Street, Bombay. (8317).

415. SILK MERCERS

A Visit to Stall 210 at Indian Industries Fair, Bombay will show you Swadeshi Silk and Ribbon Mills Co., Benares, Indian-made, fashionable brocade and fancy borders in gold, silk and cotton in beautiful registered designs. Agent: Messrs. Kanti Lal and Co., Mulji Jetha Market, Chandra Chowk, Bombay. (8323)

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Actual Size
The CANDA IODINE PEN
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The Canda Iodine Pen takes up less space in your pocket than a pen knife. Applied immediately to cuts, bites, stings or scratches, it eliminates discomfort and danger and is as efficient as surgical attention. Keep one by you at all times.

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NOTICE.

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(2) A temporary Lecturer A Grade in Physics for about 2 years on a salary of Rs. 200 p.m. The applicant should have high academic qualifications with experience of teaching the M.Sc. classes and guiding research work. A special knowledge of Spectroscopy and Wireless Telegraphy will be considered an additional qualification. In case the post of the Lecturer A Grade is not offered to the applicant he is requested to state if he would be willing to accept the temporary post of Lecturer B Grade on Rs. 125 p.m.

(3) A Wireless Operator in the grade of Rs. 60-3-90. Applicants, preferably graduates in Physics with knowledge of radio telegraphy and telephony should possess a non-Commercial Wireless Operating Certificate from the Director of Posts and Telegraphs and be capable of handling and repairing radio transmitters.

Applications stating age, academic qualifications (degree with the name of the University and the division secured) research and teaching experience accompanied by copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) should reach the Registrar by the 30th of June, 1937.

J.M. DAVID,
Registrar.

Senate House, Allahabad:
May 8, 1937. 5428.

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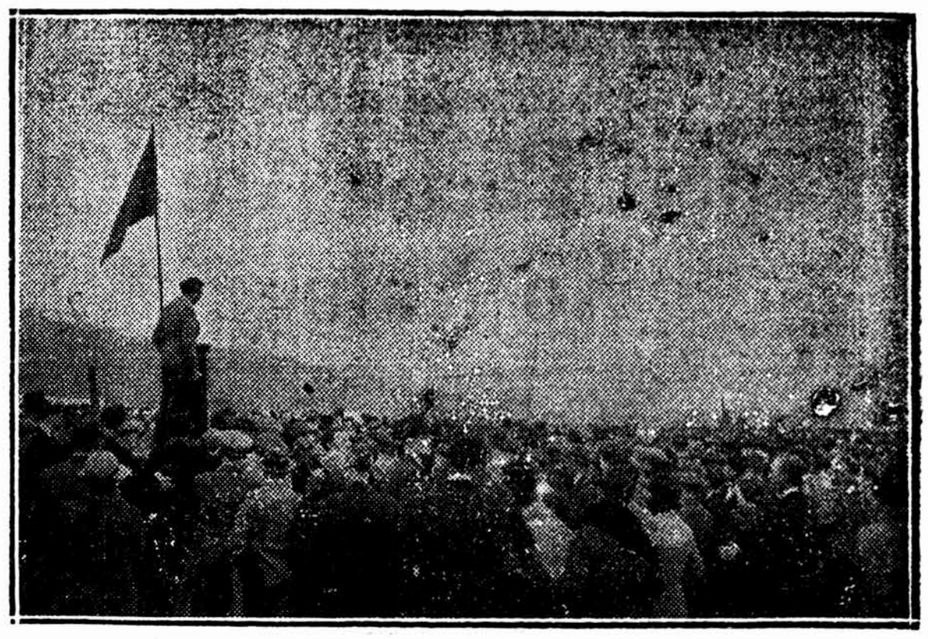


Mr. Bradley addressing a meeting in Hyde Park, London, held in connection with "May Day" celebrations.

Congress Books At Reduced Rates

ALLAHABAD, May 14.

The General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, Swaraj Bhawan, Allahabad, announces that, in order to popularise Congress literature, it will be prepared to supply to public organisations and students, a limited number of packets containing the following 13 books and pamphlets of their publications, at a reduced rate of Rs. 5 (inclusive of railway freight, packing and postage, etc.), provided the money is sent in advance by money or postal order:—

(1) History of the Congress by Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, (2) Struggle for Civil Liberties by Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia; (3) Decalogue of Public Debt Committee Report, (4) Lucknow Congress Report (April 1936), (5) National Demand, (6) A Call to Nation—Congress Election Manifesto, (7) Village Industries and Re-construction by Bhartan Kumarappa, (8) Excluded Areas under the New Constitution by Dr. Z. A. Ahmed, (9) British Rule in India by Dr. Z. A. Ahmed, (10) Supplement to Nehru Committee Report, (11) All-Parties Convention Report, (12) All-India Convention, Delhi Members' list, (13) Poona Statements — and correspondence between Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawhaarlal Nehru.—United Press.

Amusing Squabbles In U. P. Ministry

Public Kept In Dark On Changes In Portfolios: Decision Against Hill Exodus Brushed Aside

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD: May 15.

The U. P. dummy Ministry is living upto its name and has become the object of public amusement.

Its decision against the Hill Exodus was quietly abandoned. Now it transpires that there have been important changes in the distribution of Subjects among Ministers behind the scenes and the Government has curiously enough not taken the public into confidence by issuing a fresh communique, stating these changes. The affair casually leaked out by means of certain reports about the activities of Sir J. P. Srivastava, the Finance Minister, published in the Ministerial organ, "The Pioneer."

It appears that the Raja of Tirwa has been deprived of the charge of Industries and it has been taken over by Sir J. P. Srivastava.

The first act of Sir J. P. Srivastava as the Minister of Industries has been practically to censure his colleague, the Raja of Tirwa, who had reduced the price of sugarcane without consulting merchants. Sir J. P. Srivastava told the Cawnpore sugar merchants in reply to their representation that he was looking into the matter and in future the market considerations will be fully taken into account before there is any reduction in the price of sugarcane.

Sir J. P. Srivastava has also become the Excise Minister and the Poor Raja of Tirwa has been relegated to Rural Development and Co-operation at the expense of the Raja of Saleempur.

Officially not a word about these developments inside the dummy Ministry has yet been said and the public is amused at the "happy go lucky" policy of the Ministry.

Stormy scenes were witnessed at a meeting of the Allahabad Muslim League when a no-confidence motion in the present ministry was ruled out of order by the president Mohd. Hussain.

Eventually the resolution was passed stating that the League regarded the present ministry as unconstitutional and therefore it non-co-operated with the Ministry and demand its dismissal at once.

H. E. the Governor of Bombay has appointed Miss. B. Braden to be a member of the Managing Committee of the David Sassoon Industrial School, Bombay, vice Miss M. K. Davis.

Their Strength, Their Best Safeguard

Paper Pacts Are Of No Value

Leaders' Call To Muslims To Join Congress And Struggle For Independence

Abdul Kalam Azad's Plan

(From Our Correspondent)
ALLAHABAD, May 15.

A meeting of Muslims was held to-night in Mahomed Ali Park, Mr. Manzo.. .li Nabi presiding. Ulema and Ahrar leaders and others made stirring and inspiring speeches exhorting Muslims to join the Congress. The audience vociferously cheered the speakers.

The speakers pointed out the evils of rabid communalism and urged the Muslims to play their part courageously in the present national struggle. The speakers said that their strength was their best safeguard.

MOMENTOUS ALLAHABAD CONFERENCE

(From Our Correspondent.)
ALLAHABAD, May 15.

One of most momentous gathering of Nationalist Muslims held to-day in Allahabad has veritably shaken the foundations of the stronghold of reactionary Muslims in U. P. More than sixty influential leaders from this province and outside arrived and more are expected to-morrow. Proceedings were informal and were held 'in camera' No resolution is likely to be passed and no open conference will be held

The important feature of the gathering is that all those who have responded to the invitation have done so in no bargaining spirit at all They strongly believe in Congress-Muslim alliance and have not come here to formulate any terms regarding safeguards or rights of Muslims.

I understand that invitations that were issued to these Muslim leaders made it clear that only those who believed in the Congress alliance without sidetracking the issue by raising questions of Muslim rights and safeguards should attend the Conference.

SURPRISING RESPONSE

It is considered a surprising response that so many influential leaders of several Muslim parties, including the Jamiat-ul-ulema, Ahrar etc., have mustered here subordinating petty communal considerations to the essential call of the moment, viz, struggle for independence. The leaders discussed various ways and means of bringing Muslim masses into the Congress fold and making the strength of congress invulnerable.

Individual opinions were expressed as to how best to achieve this goal and numerous.
suggestions were mooted.

Discussions were confined to-day to a general survey of the relations of the Congress with Muslim masses and methods which would yield best results in enlisting Muslim mass support for the Congress.

ABUL KALAM'S SCHEME

It is understood that Maulana Abul Kalam Azad has drafted a

(Continued on Page 33.

BHOPAL HINDU CONFERENCE

Lathi Charge Follows Arrest Of Leaders

(From A Correspondent)
BHOPAL, May 15.

The evening sitting of the Bhopal State Hindu Conference, was to begin at 6-30 p. m., under the presidentship of Mr. Lalsingh, B. A.

Following the arrests of Master Lalsingh B. A., Master Bheronpd B. A., Pt. Chaturnuan Malaviya, B. A., L.L.B., M.L.C., Dr. Jamnapd Mukhryia A.M.S., and Mr. Oudhavdas Mehta, Aureveda Acharya, etc., the police made a severe lathi charge. Thousands attended the subsequent meeting, which condemned the action of the police.

The Hindus observed complete hartal.

J. R. D. TATA'S DEATH

'Plane Crash In Austria

LINZ (Upper Austria), May 15.

A young Bombay student of the London University, whose name is given as Jamshed Ratan Darab Tata, and an Austrian London student were killed when Tata's sports aeroplane crashed and burst into flames at Ebelsbero. The aeroplane was circling at a height of 200 feet over the house of the parents of Tater's Austrian friend when Tater appeared to lose control.—Reu-

Viscount Snowden Dead

Pioneer Of British Socialist Movement Who Became First Labour Chancellor

LONDON, May 15.

The death has occurred of Viscount Snowden.

Viscount Snowden died of a sudden and unexpected heart attack in his Surrey home early this morning.

His wife was not present as she attended the State Ball at Buckingham Palace and stayed overnight in London.

As Chancellor Viscount Snowden introduced the Bill which put England off the Gold Standard.—Reuter.

VISCOUNT SNOWDEN

Philips Snowden was the first Viscount (created in 1931) ex-Chairman of the Independent Labour Party and ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Educated at a Board School privately, young Philips entered Civil Service in 1886 and retired in 1893. Later, he gave himself up to journalism and lecturing and published several important works on Socialism and Labour such as, "The Socialist Budget", "Socialism and Syndicalism", "Socialism and the Drink Question", "The Living Wage", "Labour and Finance" "Labour and the New World", etc.

Snowden was a member of Royal Commission on Canals and Waterways, of Royal Commission on the Civil Service and of Royal Commission on Veneral Diseases. He was Chairman of the Independent Labour Party (1913-16, 1917-20).

In 1924 Snowden was made P.C. and in 1931 and 32 Lord Privy Seal and subsequently the Hon. Freeman of the City of London and Leeds.

Pioneer Of British Labour Movement

The death of Viscount Snowden, better known to the world as Mr. Philip Snowden, will be generally regretted by the British Labour and Socialist movement. though his betrayal of the Party along with Mr. MacDonald had led him into the acceptance of a peerage and subsequent retirement five years ago. His death also removes from the galaxy of international statesmen, one who has played not a little part in post-war British and European history.

In a sense Viscount Snowden's life story is also the history of the British Labour and Socialist movement. For forty years he was associated with them, actively engaged in building up a force which, ridiculed and scoffed at at first, became the Government of Great Britain twice. "In the days when the Socialist movement was confined to a handful of enthusiasts—'poets and fools,'" as Charles Bradlaugh called us." wrote Viscount Snowden in his autobiography, "despised and rejected, ignored or treated with contempt, I went through the length and breath of the land preaching this gospel in the market places and at street corners. . . . . For nearly a quarter of a century I sat in Parliament as a Labour member, and was a member of two Labour Governments."

RADICAL TRAINING

At the time when Philip Snow-

(Continued on Page 33.

STOP PRESS.

ANGLO-JAPANESE COMPETITION

TOKIO, May 15.

Count Kodama, Minister of Communications, expressed the hope that competition between British and Japanese shipping interests would be settled amicably through negotiations between businessmen of the two countries rather than by inter-Governmental negotiations. He suggested that the question was an economic one, and therefore better settled by business talks.—Reuter.

NEW SPANISH GOVT.

VALENCIA, May 15.

Following the sudden resignation of Caballero Government, President Azana has asked Senor Caballero to form a new Cabinet. Political circles stress the necessity of its being similar in political colour to the outgoing one, and should represent a union of all anti-Fascist Forces in the country. It is believed that the new Government will contain all the prominent Ministers in the last, but there will be fewer portfolios.—Reuter.

"HINDENBURG" DEATH-ROLL

NEW YORK, May 15.

With the death of the 78-year-old Hamburg cotton broker Otto Ernst, the death-roll in the "Hindenburg" disaster now totals 36.—Reuter.

ITALIAN NAVAL PROGRAMME

ROME, May 15.

Italian naval construction in the current financial year which is about to end includes twelve destroyers of a thousand tons, sixteen torpedo boats, and twenty-six submarines of over six hundred tons, Admiral Cavagnari told the Chamber, speaking on the naval estimates to-day.—Reuter.

SPANISH GOVT. RESHUFFLE

Caballero Cabinet Resigns Preparing For Prolonged War

PARIS, May 15.

It is reported from Valencia that the Caballero Government has resigned.—Reuter.

Why Caballero Govt. Has Resigned

VALLENCIA, May 15.

The necessity of strengthening the Government in order to face a prolonged war, and also the recent events in Barcelona where anarchists were overpowered are described as the reasons for the Government's resignation.

Recently the socialists and Communists decided to withdraw from the cabinet.

It is generally believed that the crisis will be easily solved, sgr. Caballero heading the new Government, in which the number of ministries will be reduced.—Reuter.

"HUNTER'S' SEAMEN'S FUNERAL

ALMERIA, May 15.

An impressive funeral was given to the three "Hunters" seamen who were brought ashore. The hospitalship "Maine" picked up 14 wounded who had temporarily been accommodated in the Spanish warship "Jaimeprimero."

The "Hunter" left for Gibraltar towed by the "Arethusa" and escorted by the Hardy.

The bodies of the remaining five victims are still in the wrecked engine-room and efforts to recover them have hitherto failed.—Reuter.

ON TOLEDO FRONT

VALENCIA, May 14.

It is claimed here that Government troops' operating against Toledo are entrenched halfway up the slope where the hermitage of Del Valle is situated 2,000 feet above the city and commanding it from the south.

Government troops are a mile and a half from Toledo on another side.—Reuter.

BUS STRIKE TO CONTINUE

LONDON, May 14.

The Bus Delegates Conference to-night collated reports from branch meetings.

It was announced that the strike will continue, 17,459 having voted for continuance and 1,77' against —Reuter.

Cruiser Refloated

SHANGHAI, May 15.

The cruiser "Cumberland" on her way to Nanking with Vice-Admiral Little aboard ran aground at 6-23 a.m. on the Northbank of the Yangtse near Chinkiang after anchoring in a fog. She was refloated at highwater at 9-45 a.m.—Reuter.

TITAGHUR MILLS RESUME WORK

CALCUTTA, May 15.

The workers in the Titaghur Paper Mills resumed work to-day. This was the only mill on strike in the Barrackpore area after the strike was called off following the settlement arrived at a conference of the Prime Minister and Labour leaders.—A. P.
ter's Special.

Ratnagiri's Welcome For Bombay Leader

Nariman Taken In Procession In Cart Drawn By Ten Bullocks

RATNAGIRI, May 15.

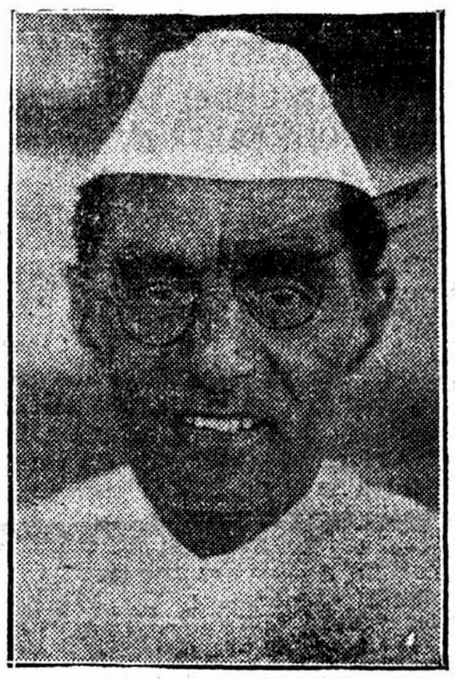
Mr. K. F. Nariman, the President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, was greeted with enthusiasm by a large crowd on his arrival at Ratnagiri by steamer last night. Seated in a carriage drawn by ten bullocks, he was taken in a procession from the jetty.

This morning Mr. Nariman visited the Fort, Tilak's birth place and the Nagar Mitra Mandal, where he discussed a number of local questions.

KEEP FLAG EVER FLYING

Mr. Vinayak Damodar Savarkar led the flag salutation ceremony this morning. In his first speech since the removal, at the beginning of the week, of the restrictions on him, he recalled that the Congress Tri-colour Flag was first raised by a Parsi lady, Mrs. Kaka, in Germany in 1907. The flag stands for complete Independence and they must keep it for ever flying.

Mr. Nariman then delivered his speech.—A.P.



Syt. K. F. NARIMAN

Trans-Atlantic Fliers Reach Quincy

QUINCY (Massachusetts), May 14.

Merril and Lambie landed here in the afternoon. The flight from Southport occupied 22 hours and 27 minutes.

The airmen resumed the flight to New York at 2 p.m. E. S. T. after a stay of 20 minutes.

Merril stated that they encountered no particular trouble but as there was a lot of thick weather they decided to land to check fuel. The supply was O. K. so they decided to continue.—Reuter.

CORONATION DAY BROADCAST

Alleged Attempt To Wreck Machine

LAHORE, May 15.

That an attempt was made to wreck the broadcasting machinery of the Lahore Radio station on the Coronation day has just been revealed.

The station was due to start on May 12 the longest programme it had so far attempted, but it was discovered that the transmitting room had been broken into and very considerable material damage had been caused besides all the carefully made adjustments were upset.

Two main transmitting valves had been, it wound appear, deliberately fused and one battery ruined.

Fortunately, a pair of valves on loan from the A. I. R. were available, and these, although of a different type. were hurriedly installed, and after eight hours of continuous work the station was on the air again.

Some days must elapse before the permanent adjustments of the radio station are completed. —A.P.

SILVER JUBILEE OF CHRISTIAN X

COPENHAGEN, May 15.

The Silver Jubilee celebrations of Christian the Tenth opened at 07-00 to-day with Hymns played in the tower of the Cathedral. The three Scandinavian Kings appeared on the Palace balcony and were given a lusty ovation. Their Majesties drove through beflagged streets packed with huge cheering crowds. At 11-00 there was a thanksgiving service in the Cathedral. The celebrations include a visit to Parliament in the afternoon and a banquet and torchlight procession in the evening.—Reuter.

DUCE TO VISIT GERMANY

BERLIN, May 14.

According to the present plans Mussolini is expected to come to Germany at the end of June.

If he stays at Berlin the Duce will be accommodated in the Presidential Palace formerly occupied by Hindenburg which is being spring-cleaned in readiness.—Reuter.

ERNIE MAYNE DEAD

London's Music Hall Star

LONDON, May 15.

The death has occurred of Ernie Mayne, one of the most famous of the old stars on the London music halls. His best known song was "Goosey Goosey Gander."—Reuter's Special.

HOLDER NOT TO COMPETE

London Amateur Gold Championship

LONDON, May 15.

On medical advice Hector Thomson, the holder, has announced that he will not compete in the British Amateur Golf Championship at Sandwich on May 24.—Reuter's Special.

BRITISH TRADE LOOKS UP

LONDON, May 15.

Large increases in trade in April as compared with April last year are shown in the Board of Trade returns. Imports at nearly 83 millions sterling show an increase of over 16 millions, while exports at 43 millions show an increase of 9-1|2 million over the figures of April 1936.—Reuter's Special.

No Nominations Filed

Bye-Election To Central Assembly: U. P. Letter To Pt. Malaviya

LUCKNOW, May 15.

It is understood that no nomination papers were filed within the prescribed date for election to the Central Legislative Assembly from Bareilly, where a vacancy has been caused by the resignation of Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, who was elected to the U. P. Provincial Legislative Assembly.

It will be recalled that it had previously been announced that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya would be nominated on behalf of the Congress, but it appears that due to some misunderstanding the nomination papers were not filed. It is further understood that there being an impression that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya was contesting the seat, no one else filed nomination papers.

The Provincial Congress Committee has written to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, who is at present in Dehra Dun, enquiring why the papers were not filed.—A. P.

EDEN'S DINNER TO KING

LONDON, May 14.

Coronation Visitors were entertained to two successive social functions to-night.

Dominion Premiers and other Overseas Guests attended the Dinner given by Mr. Eden to the King and Queen, at the Foreign Office.

The King sat between Mrs. Eden and Princess Chichibu.

From 11 p.m. onwards 2,000 guests danced in the great State Ball of Their Majesties' reign.

A scene of colourful splendour was opened by the King, Queen, Queen Mary and other Royalties entering in the procession led by the Lord Chamberlain walking backwards flourishing the wand of office.

11,350 MILLION LIRE FOR ABYSSINIAN WAR

ROME, May 14

The Abyssinian War cost Italy 11,350 million lire according to the supplementary figures for the financial year 1935/36 issued to-day.—Reuter.

ENTHUSIASM UNDIMINISHED

LONDON, May 14.

The Coronation enthusiasm is undiminished. Huge crowd waited for hours outside the Buckingham Palace, frantically cheered Their Majesties when they appeared on the balcony shortly before midnight and waved the crowd for five minutes.

Coronation Guests Bid Farewell

LONDON, May 15.

Foreign Coronation guests bade farewell to Their Majesties at Buckingham Palace to-day. The leave-taking was informal, the King and Queen with the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester shook hands with each and exchanged a few words with many. The fourteen Royal guests who have been staying at the Palace depart to-day and to-morrow.—Reuter's Special.

DIVINE WIND TAKES OFF FOR DAMASCUS.

ATHENS, May 15.

The "Divine Wind" took off for Damascus at 05-18 GMT.—Reuter.

Jawahar's Triumph In Burma

Separation Can't Break Age-Old Link With India

Says Indians Will Be Honoured In Other Countries Only When They Have Freedom In Their Own Land

RANGOON .May 10.
(By Air Mail).

In reply to an address presented by the Reception Committee at a mass meeting held at the Fytche Square Garden in Rangoon, Pandit Jawaharlal at the outset said that he had come to Burma in two capacities—in his individual capacity as a person who had long wished to visit Burma and as the head of a great organisation. He had brought to the people of Burma goodwill and affection of the people of India. Whatever might befall them the people of Burma could rest assured of the goodwill and affection of India.

2000 YEARS' CONTACT

Proceeding, he added that India and Burma had been united by ancient bonds for over 2000 years and asserted that, despite separation, nothing could break that living link and the numerous other links of art and culture. People talked of the political separation of Burma and were worried over it. He wanted them to look upon the relations of India and Burma in the right perspective—the perspective of 2000 years' contact

He then talked of the fight for freedom in India and observed that on the result of that fight depended the future not only of India and Burma, but also of that "horrid" thing Imperialism.

Talking about Indians, he said that Indians had gone to all parts of the world and he wished them well. He expressed the opinion that Indians would be honoured in other countries, only when they had freedom in their own country. The trouble of Indians in South Africa and Zanzibar would disappear.

NOT AS EXPLOITERS

He observed that Indians did not go to foreign countries like Europeans who exploited others. He wanted Indians to spread all over the world, but he did not want them to go there to exploit people of those countries. He did not want them to imitate the people of Europe.

Speaking specifically of Burma, he counselled Indian residents in Burma to live in co-operation with the Burmese for the future of the former was tied up with that of the latter. If Indians thought they could live apart or at the cost of the Burmese, they were mistaken. They were here on sufferance. This dvice of his was practical commonsense and not mere idealism.

APPEAL TO INDIANS

He thought that separation would isolate Burma and weaken her politically, but that was a question to be decided solely by the Burmese and the final word rested with them.

He attributed separation to two factors—the growing strength of India and the desire to keep Burma down longer.

Speaking in Hindustani the Pandit appealed for greater unity between India and Burma in the fight for freedom. He exhorted Indians to help the Burmese in their fight for freedom. as also India in her struggle for Independence.—A. P.

RECEPTION AT MANDALAY

MANDALAY, May 9.
(By Air Mail).

Enormous crowd greeted the arrival of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at the Railway Station this morning.

The Pandit was met by U. Maung Gyi, Chairman of the Reception Committee, who garlanded him and his daughter Miss Indra Devi.

Garlanding over, the Pandit was taken in a procession through the main streets of the town terminating at the National School where he addressed the 2nd Burma Students' Conference

Later in the evening, a civic reception was accorded to him by the Mandalay Municipality at the Reception Pandal where after civic reception addresses of welcome were presented by the Reception Committee and the Hindu Sevak Samiti.—A. P.

JAWAHARLAL AMONG BURMANS

RANGOON, May 10.
(By Air Mail).

Rangoon City is now witnessing demonstrations of a wave of nationalism irrespective of racial differences on the one hand and a spirit of loyalty to the crown on the other. The reason is the simultaneous celebrations of two important events; one is the first visit to Burma of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President. and the other is the Coronation of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth.

In a street side by side could be seen the National Tricolour of India and the Union Jack, each in its flag mast proclaiming the significance of respective ideals. In one part of the city rejoicings amidst Coronation gala tuned to the Empire spirit proclaims "Long live the King and Queen", while the other part of the city cries "Bharat Mata ki Jai, Mahatma ki Jai, Panditji ki Jai". This peculiar harmonious synchronizations of two ideals is a new thing in Burma. The wholehearted co-operation of Burma politicians of all shades as shown to Pandit Nehru in their formal or informal capacity strikingly reveals the historic bond of unity between Indians and Burmans.

Last week Pandit Nehru, inspite of an extremely heavy programme took the opportunity of hearing the views of Burmans on various occasions. He visited the headquarters of the Do Ba Ma (Burma for Burmans) League otherwise known as Thakins Party, dined with prominent Burmans, official and non-official and had a "chatty" breakfast with Dr. Thein Maung, Ex-M.L.A., Commerce Minister. As a relaxation he took a drive round the Royal Lakes and watched Burmese classical dancing at an informal dinner party.—A. P.

HONOUR NATIONAL FLAG

Jawahar On Significance Of Tri-Colour

RANGOON, May 10
(By Air Mail)

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and his daughter Miss Indira Devi attended the Flag Salutation Ceremony at the Dufferin Maidan on 8th morning.

Punctually at 8-30 a.m. the Pandit arrived and took his seat on the dais. Immediately he hoisted the national flag amidst great enthusiasm and this was followed by a national song rendered by Miss Gowtam and the audience joined in the singing.

PANDITJI'S SPEECH

Pandit Jawaharlal first addressed the gathering in Hindusthani dwelling on the significance of the national flag. Then he addressed them in English, in the course of which he said that the Indian national flag which he hoisted that morning was only 16 or 17 years old. Before that time, they were supposed to have had a flag that was imposed upon the country by their alien rulers. That little piece of coloured cloth represented many ideals. In other countries people underwent many sufferings to save their national flag from hishonour. The national flag represented freedom and so it was their duty to save from dishonour. The Indian national flag had a short history behind it. In the course of 16 or 17 years Indians, men and women, young and old, had suffered and sacrificed great deal, which were treasured in their hearts. It was their desire to remove poverty from the country and ultimately the conversion of the present condition of India. The flag also represented the unity of the country—the unity of the various groups in the country. Therefore that flag was an unifying factor in India. It also taught them the necessity of observing discipline. They could do nothing unless they were organized and disciplined. Otherwise their efforts would be wasted. Indians lacked discipline. He wanted them particularly the volunteers to remember the word discipline. The volunteers, he regretted to observe, created more disturbance in a gathering He found the volunteers continually shouting and that was the reason he asked the volunteers at the outset to sit down instead of standing. The volunteers made more noise, while asking the people to sit down.

VISIT TO RAMKRISHNA HOSPITAL.

Immediately after the flag salutation ceremony Pandit Jawaharlal and Miss Indira Nehru accompanied by U Kyaw Myint, Bar-at-Law, paid an informal visit to the Ramakrishna Mission Hospital and were received by Swami Punpananda who introduced to the Pandit the following: Dr. P. K. Dey, Dr. Hariharan, Dr. M. C. Sanghavi, Dr. Ma Kyi Kyi and Dr. Mrs. Duart. Brahmachari Krishnapada garlanded the Pandit and Dr. Ma Kyi Kyi presented Miss Indira Nehru with a beautiful bouquet. Pandit Jawaharlal accompanied by his daughter went round the various wards in the compound after which the party was entertained to light refreshments. Before his departure Pandit Nehru made the following remarks in the Visitors' Book: 'During my wanderings in India few things have surprised and pleased me so much as the extent and efficiency of the work done by Ramakrishna Home for services. And so in Rangoon I find the same efficiency yoked to a true spirit of service. May this institution flourish.'

The Pandit then took his departure amidst cries of "Jawaharlal ki jai" by the vast gathering that was present inside and outside the Hospital compound.—A.P.

RAPID RISE IN CHOLERA

More Cases Reported From Nasik, Satara And Dharwar

Health Conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 8th May:—

The Presidency cholera figures for the week were:—614 attacks and 283 deaths against 256 attacks and 121 deaths in the previous week. Satara district reported 168 attacks and 68 deaths against 30-18 in the previous week; Ratnagiri 138-71 against 13-7; Ahmednagar 112-49 against 105-52; Nasik 109-51 against 78-29; Dharwar 64-29 against 26-13; Sholapur 11-6 against 1-0; Poona 4-2 against 1-2; Kolaba 3-3 against nil; East Khandesh 2-2 against 1-0; Surat 2-1 against nil and Bombay city 1-1 against 1-0

More cases have been reported from Nasik, Ratnagiri, Satara and Dharwar districts.

Plague

Five cases and 4 deaths from plague were reported during the week against 19-8 in the previous week. Kanara district had 2 attacks and 2 deaths against nil; Satara 2-0 against 2-2 and Belgaum 1-2 against 8-3.

Small-Pox

Small-pox figures for the week are:—Kolaba district 47-2; Panch Mahals 46-3; East Khandesh 33-2; Nasik 32-8; Bijapur 21-0; Broach 20-2; Sholapur 18-4; Ahmedabad 17-9; Satara 15-0; Ratnagiri 12-0; Thana 9-0; Surat 8-0; Kanara 3-0; Belgaum 1-0; Dharwar 1-0; Ahmednagar 1-0; Poona 1-0; Bombay Suburban 1-0 and Bombay City 34-19. Total 320 attacks and 49 deaths against 318-60 in the previous week.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever

Six cases and 5 deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the Presidency during the week against 8 attacks and 5 deaths in the previous week. Bombay city recorded 4 attacks and 4 deaths; Ahmedabad District 1-0 and Ahmedabad town 1-1.

PAN MERCHANTTS' STRIKE ENDS

Railway Gives A Small Concession

The Secretary Pan Merchants' Association Bassein, writes:—

We thank you very much for the publicity given by you to our grievances.

On account of strenuous publicity, the authorities of the B. B. & C. I. Railway have reduced the rates. We beg to enclose herewith a copy of the order made herein.

From the said order you will please see that the B. B. & C. I. Railway have reduced the rates but not according to our demand. The Railway has practically made a small concession.

However with a view to maintain our co-operation with the said Railway we have accepted the terms and booked our goods.

We will, however, carry on our propaganda till our grievances are fully redressed.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Record Note Circulation

LONDON, May 15.

Money market:—

The demand for currency owing to the combination of Coronation and the Whitsun holidays sent the note circulation to another high record. The figure now stands at 479-9 million, showing an increase of over 10 million sterling during the past fortnight. A part of this expansion has been covered by the bank of England's 5 million gold purchase from the exchange fund on the basis of the old buying price. Discount brokers are cheered by an increased allotment of treasury bills.

Wall Street opened firm.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Vaishakh Sud 6, 1993
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 5, 1305
Parsi: Adar 13, 1306
Hightide: 4-04; 16-51
Lowtide: 10-00; 23-39
Sunrise: 6h. 4m
Sunset: 7h. 6m.

Presidency Muslim League Meeting, Kesar Baug, 2nd Plank Street, Dongri, 5 p.m.

Final of Volley Ball Tourney, Hindu Gymkhana North, Mr. I. H. Taunton will distribute prizes, 6 p.m.

day, May 18.

Municipal Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Wednesday, May 19.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. B. B. Keskar will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m.

BAHUJAN VIHAR-BUDDHA MANDIR PAREL

There will be "Pravachan" in Marathi by Sjt. Darmanand Kosambi at 8-30 a.m. to-day (Sunday)) 16th May 1937 on "Truth".

POSTAL NOTICE

It is hereby notified that the booking of insured articles for Sarwakai under the Dera-Ismail-Khan head office is temporarily suspended.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The N.Y.K Steamer "Mayebashi Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 14th May, and is due to arrive here on Monday morning the 17th May at 10-0 a.m.

BAND AT THE PARSI COLONY

The Original Imperial Band of Bombay under the Directorship of Mr. P. C. Freitas will play a programme of music at the Parsi Colony, Dadar, Matunga, to-day (Sunday) commencing from 6 to 8 p.m. (S.T.).

ARYA SAMAJ MANDIR

Under the auspices of the local Arya Samaj a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Ranchhodlalji Grani will deliver a lecture on The splendour of orient India in the Samaj Mandir at the Girgaon Back Road, (Kakadwadi).

At the Chinchpokli Arya Samaj (Laxmi Narayan Vyayam Shala) Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale will deliver a public lecture on Bhagvad Gita to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

At the Fort Arya Samaj (Frere Road) to-day (Sunday), Pandit Pardhubhai Sharma will deliver a lecture on Kenopanishad at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.)

DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

DARING! DAZZLING! DANGEROUS!

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"China Passage" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
EMPIRE—"The Good Earth" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Sabotage" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"The Vigilantes are Coming!" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Journey's End" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.
KRISHNA—"President" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Atma Tarang" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Prem Kahani" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
PATHE—"3 Men on a Horse" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
To-day morning show at 10 a.m.
PLAZA—"Mary of Scotland" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.
REGAL—"She's Dange Rous" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Pujarin" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' PARSEE UNION

Under the auspices of the above Union there will be a debate on the subject "Defects of Education and not financial circumstances are the causes of the present unemployment", at the Tutorial High School (Kennedy Bridge, Grant Road) to-day (Sunday), at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.)

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Successive lives on Earth" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be followed by questions and answers, which will be delivered at the above Lodge at Jehangir Wadia Building, Oppo. Flora Fountain to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15.

M. B. UNION, BOMBAY

Under the auspices of the above Union a meeting will be held at 2 p.m. to-day (Sunday), at Hirabaug, C. P. Tank Road, to congratulate Mr. Wasudeorao R. Puranik, Advocate General, Nagpur High Court on his appointment to the bench of the Nagpur High Court.

HINDU GYMKHANA VOLLEY BALL TOURNAMENT

The finals of the Hindu Gymkhana, Bombay North Volley Ball Tournament will be played to-day (Sunday), at 6 p.m. on the grounds of the Gymkhana. Mr. I. H. Taunton, Municipal Commissioner, will preside on the occasion and present the Trophy and the prizes to the winners and the runners-up.

COMPOUNDER'S UNION

Under the auspices of the above Union the fourth of series of Lectures of interest of the Compounders will be delivered by Dr. P. D. Khanolkar, on "Medico Surgical Emergencies" (Part II) to-day (Sunday), at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the Servants of India Society Hall, 417, Sandhurst Road (opp. Vanita Vishram).

ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Bombay Astrological Society Prof. R. D. Karmarkar of Karachi will deliver a lecture on "How to find fluctuations in Cotton Market" at Saraswati Mandir near Kennedy Bridge, Grant Road, at 5-15 p.m. to-day (Sunday).

VEENA MUSIC PERFORMANCE.

Vidwan N. Krishnamurthi, B.Sc., of Mysore, disciple of Mysore Palace Vidwan "Vainika Pravina" Venkatagiriappa will give a performance on Veena, with accompaniments, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), to-day, in the Asthika Samaj Hall, Matunga, G. I. P., in aid of the Bombay Kannada Sangha, Matunga. His Holiness Shri Shankaracharya, Dr. Kurtkoti will preside. Admission will be by tickets.

INSPECTION OF BANK BOOKS

Magistrate Allows Shamdasani's Claim

The case filed by Mr. Shamdasani against the Auditors of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., came up for further hearing before Mr. I. S. Hajee, at the Presidency Magistrate's Court, Mazagaon, on Saturday afternoon.

After hearing both Mr. Taraporewalla and Mr. Shamdasani, the Magistrate allowed the latter inspection of the Bank books relevant to the case.

Mr. Taraporewalla appearing for the Bank objected to the books going in as exhibits until every entry in the twe ledgers was proved to be quite relevant to the case.

Mr. Shamdasani said that tendering further evidence, he wanted to inspect the books as already claimed by him in his application dated October 2, 1936 and the application of May 11, 1937.

After the arguments of both sides the Bank and Shamdasani, Mr. Hajee granted Shamdasani inspection of the books on every Monday from June 7 in the Court in the presence of the representatives of the accused and the Bank. The case was then adjourned to 3-30 p. m. on July 28.

NEGOTIATIONS FAIL

Jagdish Mill Strikers To Hold On

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARODA, May 13.

Negotiations going on about the Jagdish Mill tangle between Prajamandal leaders and the mill management have now failed and the workers are on strike since 18 days. The mill management wants to reduce the wages to a large extent while Labour is prepared for a short reduction. As there is a vast difference between the two, the negotiations have broken down

Mr Chimanlal Shah, of the Majur Mahajan, when interviewed stated: "Our differences are very wide and hence there is very little possibility of any settlement. The Prajamandal executive ought to deliberate now to take up further action".

Champaran Political Sufferers' Conference

PATNA, May 14.

On the occasion of the Champaran District Political conference held at Dhaka on May 10 and 11, a Political Sufferers' Conference was also held under the presidentship of Mr. Kishori Prasad wherein Mr Jogesh Chatterji's demands were reiterated and Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan and others were congratulated on their incarceration for violating an order under section 144 on April 1 last.—United Press.

Income-Tax On Petlad Potters?

BARODA, (By Mail).

That potters, shoemakers, Ganchis, etc., of Petlad will be asked to pay incometax is revealed by recent action of Government sending incometax forms to those people asking them to fill in the details. This has created some stir among the people who would be affected.—A.P.

THE PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE, BOMBAY.

A Special General Meeting of the Provincial Co-operative Institute, Bombay, will be held on Saturday May 29th at 2 p.m. in the Registered Office of the Institute at the Sir Vithaldas Thackersey Memorial Building, 9 Bakehouse Lane, Fort, Bombay.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

TIMINGS AT VIC. TERMINUS.

Following are the timings at Victoria Terminus on and from April 1, 1937:—

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar & Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30	17 45
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 15	20 55
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Deccan Queen (on Mondays only)	10 30	
Deccan Queen (on Fridays only) .		17 15
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	10 55	18 55
Nagpur Express	14 55	21 10
Poona Fast Passenger	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 38	8 15
Allahabad Express ..	20 15	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

TIMINGS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL.

Following are the Mail, Express and Passenger Train timings in force from April 20, 1937, from Bombay Central:—

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	22 20
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 40	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 30	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays at Ballard Pier	8 55	
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 20	13 20
Kathiawar Express ..	19 00	8 45
Baroda Passenger ...	21 10	8 55
Surat (Week-end Specials on Monday)	10 10	
Surat (Week-end Specials on Saturday ..		15 10

Raids In Colaba And Dhobi Talao

Two big raids on alleged gambling haunts in Colaba and Dhobi Talao were carried out by the Vigilance Branch Police and Section police respectively last night.

The raid at Dhobi Talao was carried out by Sub-Inspector Dastur of the Esplanade Police Station. The whole of Dhobi Talao was in a state of tense commotion when a Police party entered a building and arrested 12 women and 7 men a little after mid-night for alleged satta gambling. It is claimed that this particular spot was doing a fairly large turnover of business among the Goans predominating in the locality.

In all 23 persons were arrested last night in the Fort area for gambling.

CAPITOL

DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Murder on the High Seas!

with
CONSTANCE WORTH
VINTON HAWORTH
LESLIE FENTON
GORDON JONES

RKO-RADIO PICTURE

Directed by Edward Killy.
Produced by Cliff Reid.

Get Jinnah And Jawahar Together

Suggestion For Congress-League Settlement

NEW DELHI, May 13.

A suggestion that some political intermediaries should come forward and arrange a talk between Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the Muslim League and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Congress, in order to settle once for all the minorities problem in India, is contained in a statement issued by Moulana Ahmed Saeed, Secretary, Jamiat Ulme-i-Hind and a Member of the U. P. Muslim League Parliamentary Board.

The following statement was issued by Moulana Ahmed to clarify some doubts that had been expressed about the policy of the Jamiat-Ulme-i-Hind vis-a-vis the Congress:—

"The paper controversy between Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Jinnah has created confusion in the minds of the unwary Muslim masses. Such controversies, in my humble opinion, are not useful and create bitterness, which may injure the country's best interests."

I am not one of those, who think that it is impossible to bring about an agreement between Mr. Jinnah and Pandit Nehru. It is my firm conviction that if they meet each other and have a heart to heart talk, it will lead to a genuine understanding.

The crying need of the hour is that some prominent leaders if the Congress and the Muslim League should come forward to arrange such a meeting.

United Front

"I had the honour to have a talk with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Jinnah during the Convention week and both were reasonable and in a conciliatory mood. The question of prestige should not come in our way. Our united efforts should be directed towards the fulfilment of our aims. If we are really keen about the attainment of freedom, we should pave the ground for a united front."

There is equally keen desire for freedom among the Hindus and Muslims and the latter were not behind other communities in this respect. They are capable of the greatest sacrifices in the cause of the country. The only question is that a workable understanding, should be arrived at which may satisfy the minority.

"I do not agree with the view that the Karachi resolution of the Congress is sufficient to satisfy the Muslims. What is required is the recognition of the religious individuality of the Muslims. The Karachi resolution needs elucidation".

I am glad to note that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has conceded in his latest statement the desirability of political adjustments with the minorities I think the door is still open for further negotiaions. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has a reputation for clear thinking and it is expected that if he had a talk with Mr. Jinnah, a decisive formula would be evolved.

"Efforts of political intermediaries like Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. M. R. Jayakar are applauded. Political influences are at work to arrange a meeting between Mahatma Gandhi and His Excellency the Viceroy."

How can you characterise the demand of the minorities for an assurance from the majority as ridiculous? What is there to prevent Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru from meeting Mr. Jinnah? Why should not some intermediatary come forward and bring about conciliation between the minorities and the majority?

"As for the resolution of the Jamiat-Ulme-i-Hind passed at Moradabad, suffice it to say that it is not its purpose or meaning to prevent the Muslims from joining the Congress. The question of joining or not joining the Congress has presented itself to the Jamiat-Ulme-i-Hind. The Jamiat has clarified its position

CO-OPERATION

"If the Congress to-day launches upon the fight for freedom, the Jamiat-Ulme-i-Hind is with it and will co-operate with it as it has always done

But if the Congress comes into an agreement with the Governors and accepts offices and works within the Constitution, then it is essential that in order to maintain its prestige and ensure a peaceful order, it should maintain friendly relations with the minorities and inspire confidence in them".—United Press.

A Temple Car, Vile Parle. (Photo by Sadanand Bhende.)

INSURANCE

Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

Society For Promotion Of Shipping Knowledge

A General body meeting of the Society for the promotion of shipping knowledge was held recently with Mr. J. P. Mehta in the chair.

The annual report of the Council for the year 1936 as well as the Statement of accounts was submitted. The report gives an account of the activities of the Society by way of lectures and observation visits that were conducted during the year 1936. Two issues of the "Shipping News", the magazine of the Society were published during the year.

A committee has been formed to frame rules of the Society with a view to getting it registered under the Societies' Registration Act.

The finances of the Society show a satisfactory credit balance of Rs. 545-5.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks.

INDIA'S "REFORMER PRINCE"

Rousing Reception To Maharajah Of Travancore At Singapore

SINGAPORE, May 5.

"There is much I can learn about civic administration, notably town-planning, from the Dutch East Indies", the young Maharaja of Travancore, famous for his proclamation which gives the untouchables of India's southernmost State entry to Hindu temples, told Reuter in an excluisive interview at Singapore.

He is on a visit to the Dutch East Indies to study administration and industrial progress there.

He is accompanied by his mother, the Maharani Sethu Parvathi Bai, and his young brother ,Crown Prince Marthanda Varma.

BALINESE INFLUENCE

"I shall also be interested in studying the scope of Indian influence in moulding the culture of the people of the Indies, particularly the Balinese", His Highness told Reuter.

"I was tremendously impressed by the welcome the Indians of Singapore gave me, and I am glad to see them living in much harmony with the people of every race and creed.

Ruler of over 5,000,000 people, the 24-year-old Maharaja, has in the six years since he ascended the throne done much for the betterment of his people.

In his temple entry proclamation he swept away the ban which prevented a great section of Hindus—the Untouchables—from entering the temples.

"Whatever its use in the past, denying a great section of Hindus admission to the temple was an injustice to humanity and a bar to progress", said His Highness.

"I feel the Hindu faith is one of tolerance and catholicity. I am convinced that adaptability to changed circumstances, readiness to shed superfluities while abiding by essentials renovates the life of a nation".

AT SINGAPORE.

A slim, youthful figure in typical white Maharajah's dress of shikaree (hunter's) trousers, and knee-length coat, with a turban in the Bengali style, the Maharaja received a terrific welcome as he came ashore from the liner at Singapore.

As they walked along the wharf to a building where a reception was to be held, ceremonial umbrellas from the Singapore Chettiar Temple were held above them.

There were remarkable scenes, as hundreds of Malayalees from Travancore and other Indians, many of them coolies, surged after Their Highnesses.

It was an irresistible tide of excited humanity which swept everybody before it. In the reception building, [illegible] the Maharani and the Elaya Rajah, mounted a low platform under a canopy of red cloth, where they were garlanded with flowers as the assembly sang a welcome.

To watch the scene Indian coolies clambered among the girders of the wharf buildings, ranged themselves on ledges round the walls.

Abroad the liner Their Highnesses had been met by Mr. W. J. Parks, aide-de-camp to the Governor, Sir Shenton Thomas, and a reception committee of Singapore Malayalees, headed by Mr. I. N. Benjamin, and accompanied by official representatives of the Indian Association and the Chettiar Chamber of Commerce.

The welcoming party included several women for the Maharani is a noted feminist who has done much for the womanhood of India.

Their Highnesses spent their day in Singapore shopping and sight-seeing.

The party expect to spend about six weeks in Java and Bali before returning to Colombo by way of Singapore on their way back to Travancore.—Reuter.

AMBEDKAR PREFERS TO WAIT & SEE

Congress Move Against Ministry Purely A Party Cause He Says

In reply to a letter written by Mr. B. G. Kher, to Dr. Ambedkar requesting his support to the No-Confidence declaration in the Ministry Dr. Ambedkar says:—

"The blame of the present situation lies upon the Congress and not upon the Government, for, in the opinion of my Party the Congress demand for an assurance is unnecessary and impossible. The Government's action in not calling the Assembly session cannot at the moment be called unconstitutional. It will be unconstitutional if six months elapse without the session being called and six months have not yet elapsed.

The Constitution having now come into operation the Independent Labour Party thinks that no extra constitutional agitation by members of the Legislature should be launched upon unless all constitutional means have been tried and have been found to fail This move of yours, if it is itended to justify the Congress position and to enhance its power and prestige, it is purely a Party move. It has no natural purpose. As there is no natural purpose involved there is no question of creating a National Front; and as there is no question of creating a National Front there is no reason for my Party to sink differences with the Congress and join it in a cause which is purely a Party cause. This does not mean that my Party has no mind of its own on the issue of confidence or no confidence in the present ministry. All that it means is that the Party prefers to wait for the expression of its opinion till the issue is presented for debate on the floor of the House.

MUTTON DEALERS' ULTIMATUM

Jhabvala Explains Implications Of Contemplated Strike

BOMBAY, Saturday.

With regard to the yesterday's notice as regards the stoppage of mutton to the Bombay public from the 19th inst. for which Bombay Mutton Dealers' Union has given the ultimatum both to the Municipality and the public Mr. Jhabvala the Hon. General Secretary of the Union explains that every week there are two Mandis held at Bandra, viz., Tuesday and Saturday, when a large transaction in the business of sale and purchase of goats is weekly effected.

The Mandi merchants, through their brokers, are the principal business holders in the whole transaction, and they as well as the stall holders, whose licence fees are increased, are together members of the above Union.

It is, therefore, in the spirit of mutual help and co-operation, which is strong and sound among this so-called backward community of people, the merchants, brokers, the Gawalas and the Dalals have all joined together in the manifestation of the above protest.

The Union, however has kept its door open for bringing about an end to the trouble should the Municipal Commissioner think it advisable and possible.

A BOMBAY DIARY

By-- The Observer

Coronation Illumination

Scenes reminiscent of the Jubilee celebrations of 1935 were witnessed on Wednesday and Thursday night when the Fort area was illuminated in honour of the Coronation of King George VI. The two days were declared public holidays and an immense concourse of people had turned up in the Fort on both the days. It was only in the Fort, however, where most of the Government buildings are situated that there was illumination on any large scale. The rest of the city seemed utterly indifferent towards the Coronation festivities. The Congress, of course, had long ago advised the nation not to have anything to do with the Coronation, and the City Congress Committee gave a timely reminder of this resolution on the eve of the Coronation. Even in the Fort a noticeably lesser number of private buildings were dressed up than on Jubilee night two years ago.

Feast Of Light

But if the illuminations were lesser, they were also in some respects better. Nowhere was the improvement more marked than at Victoria Terminus. Its gothic architecture, its domes and cupolas, and its numerous figures and gargoyles lend themselves admirably to the purpose. The skilfully concealed multicoloured, flood-lighting made a never-to-be-forgotten impression upon one's mind. While the spacious corridors were suffused in hues of red, and while the stained windows threw their variegated colours in bold relief, the main dome was bathed in an effulgence of white, with the statue of Justice on the top dominating the whole vista with a two-thousand candle power torch in its outstretched hand. The Corporation building facing Bori Bunder was lighted up in the orthodox style, and its rows upon rows of glaring electric bulbs provided a keen contrast to the flood-lighting opposite.

Next in public interest was the Apollo Bunder, the massive simplicity of the Gateway of India coming out very impressively in the blaze of light. The Yacht Club was also very tastefully decorated, and its lawn on the waterfront looked charming with its many hanging lights. One could also get an excellent view from there of the emblazoned Ballard Pier and its undulating reflection in the Sea. But the piece-de-resistance at the Apollo Bunder were the ships of the Royal Indian Navy, gaily decked and lighted and presenting a unique spectacle against the dark background of the sea and the sky.

Ministry's Programme

The interim Bombay Ministry issued during the week a statement amplifying their programme and giving their tentative decisions regarding the concrete measures, which they propose to adopt and the estimated cost of those measures. It is, of course, needless to discuss here those plans and programmes, which are without any sanctions behind them. By a curious coincidence on the very day that this statement was published, the Secretary of the Congress Party in the Bombay Legislature issued a press communique that one hundred and five members of the Bombay Legislature had signed a declaration repudiating the appointment of the interim Ministry and that some more members would be soon signing it. This verily sounds like a quit warrant on the present Ministers, and one must in the circumstances admire the heroic nonchalance which Cooper and Company are displaying.

Far-reaching Decisions

The meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, which met on Tuesday, passed two important resolutions. By the first resolution an influential Committee of the B. P. C. C. members as also outsiders was formed for establishing more intimate contacts between the Congress and the Muslim masses. It will be remembered that the desirablity of such contacts was lately stressed by the Congress President in a circular to the Provincial Congress Committees, and the B. P. C. C. must be complimented on so promptly following the lead. By another resolution, the B. P. C. C. decided officially to run candidates for the next triennial election of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and to make an appeal to the citizens to enrol themselves as voters under the extended franchise. It is estimated that there are 75,000 eligible voters whose names are yet to be entered on the electoral list, and there is thus ample work for the ward committees to do in the next few months. This decision of the Congress Committee is bound to have far reaching consequences and it is to be hoped that it will succeed in infusing a new spirit in our civic administration.

Inspiring Memory

Fervent tributes were paid to the memory of the late Dr. M. A. Ansari at the meeting held in the Congress House on Monday last in honour of the first death anniversary of the departed patriot. Mr. K. F. Nariman referred to the great part the late Dr. Ansari played in the reorientation of Congress politics after the withdrawal of the last Civil Disobedience Movement, and said that his advice would have been invaluable at the present juncture. Other speakers spoke in eulogistic terms of the services and sacrifices made by Dr. Ansari, and pointed out that the best way to commemorate his memory would be to help the National Muslim University of Delhi. The speech of the day, however, was that of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, on whom the mantle of Dr. Ansari may be said to have fallen. The "Frontier Gandhi" made an impassioned plea for Hindu-Muslim unity. The very simple formula of composing all communal differences which he propounded was: "If we all took the side of the wronged or oppressed person, whether he was a Hindu or a Muslim, and denounced the wrongdoer and the oppressor, whether he was our co-religionist or otherwise, we would have done much to solve the Hindu-Muslim problem".

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION THROUGH FILM INDUSTRY

Only Solution To Problem Of Mass Illiteracy, Says Sir P. Sethna At Motion Picture Society Annual Meeting

The fifth annual general meeting of the Motion Picture Society of India was held at the office of the Society on Thursday evening, the Hon'ble Sir Phiroze Sethna presiding.

In a brief speech reviewing the history of the Motion Picture industry of the country and the activities of the Society in its cause Sir Phiroze said, "you know the main grievances of the industry are insufficient funds, present constitution of the Board of Film Censors, lack of encouragement and support from the State and limited market for exploitation of films.

"A change in the constitution of the Board of Film Censors is absolutely necessary and we are of opinion that because of the establishment of provincial autonomy the provincial governments are in a better position to help the industry," he added.

FOR RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

Urging the use of film in rural reconstruction and eradication of mass illiteracy, Sir Phiroze observed, "In several provinces the Chief Ministers have announced recently the programmes of their Cabinets and every one has shown his concern for removing illiteracy giving bread and butter to the unemployed and encouragement of cottage industries." The film is the most effective and economical of the media to attain all these. Through representations and deputations we can bring home this fact to the various provincial ministries and thereby get State aid and encouragement for this aspect of the industry.

NEW EXECUTIVE.

After the adoption of the fifth annual report, balance sheet and statement of accounts for the year 1936-37 the following office-bearers were elected: The Hon'ble Sir Phiroze Sethna was unanimously re-elected President while Mr. Chimanlal B. Desai, Proprietor, Sagar Movietone, Vice-President for the current official year. The following are the members of the Executive Committee:—Rai Saheb Chunilal, Messrs. C. E. Noble, M. B. Billimoria, B. M. Tata, Baburao K. Pai, C. J. Shah, Baburao Patel, B. D. Bharucha, V. G. Motwane, Y. A. Fazalbhoy and K. S. Hirlekar.

Messrs. G. A. Godambe & Co., and Messrs. V. H. Deshpande & Co., have been again appointed as Solicitors and Auditors respectively.

On behalf of the members of the Society Rai Saheb Chunilal requested Sir Phiroze Sethna, who was proceeding to England on Saturday, to represent the Society by being present at the Paris International Exhibition for which the latter consented.

Mr. W. R. G. Smith, Commissioner of Bombay City Police, who is experimenting with wireless transmission by individual members of the Force, when on duty, direct with headquarters.

INTERESTS OF MASSES BETRAYED

Bihar Socialists Condemn Interim Ministry

PATNA, May 14.

The Council of Action of the Bihar Socialist Party at a meeting held to-day passed a resolution saying that the interim Ministers had betrayed the interests of masses and emphasising the need of vigorous propaganda by the Congress with a view to counteracting the official propaganda.

The Council also decided to enrol members of the Congress, Kisan Sabha and Labour Unions to prepare masses for the coming fight.—United Press.

CONGRESS M. L. A.'s & GOVT. OFFICIALS

Bihar Congress Cabinet's Important Decision

PATNA, May 14.

That the Congress M.L.A.'s who are also members of local bodies, are not prohibited from having purely business dealings, with Government officials, excluding ceremonial functions, was an important decision arrived at by the Working Committee of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee at its meeting held to-day at Sadaqat Ashram under the Presidency of Babu Rajendra Prasad.

The Working Committee also decided to contest the elections to local bodies and appointed a sub-committee to work details.

Instead of appointing a separate mass contact committee it decided to function itself and appointed Messrs. Krishnaballabh Sahai and Ozair Munimi as Secretaries.

A sub-committee was also set up to collect materials to be placed before the Tariff Board when it visits the Province.—United Press.

Calcutta Infected With Cholera

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:

A telegram from the Government of India says that Calcutta has been declared to be infected with cholera from May 7.

Down With Act: Down With Bogus Ministry

Narimar Exposes Hoax Of Autonomy

Says Next Step Should Be Popular United Front

RATNAGIRI, May 15.

"The Congress has successfully cornered the British diplomacy for once and exposed the hollowness and hypocrisy of their empty declarations; from the official admissions themselves, Congress has demonstrated before the world and the country that the much-advertised and long-awaited Provincial Autonomy promised for India was a cruel hoax played upon the nation and the so-called democracy has crumbled like a house of cards even before the Act has begun to function" declared Mr. K. F. Nariman presiding over the Ratnagiri District Political Conference held here to-day.

Making a brief survey of the political history of India Mr. Nariman referred to the four stages into which the modern political history might be divided, beginning with the birth of the Congress 50 years ago to what was known as the Tilakite period the Surat Congress being the turning point, and the third stage being the Gandhian period beginning with the Black Rowlatt Act and the Punjab atrocities to the last stage through which the country was passing to-day, namely the parliamentary conflict.

PSYCHOLOGY BEHIND DEADLOCK

Dealing with the present situation which has undoubtedly the most acute in the political struggle of this land. Mr Nariman said:-

It is remarkable how very similar such phases are in the struggle for emancipation in different countries and we may refer particularly to the more recent ones in Ireland and Egypt. There too we find about the same time similar stages leading to the final phase of parliamentary conflict and ultimately resulting in national triumphs

In order to properly understand the present political situation, the so-called deadlock. it is necessary to study the historical background behind the present political impasse and realise that it is not only a constitutional or legal quibble or struggle, but it is the revival of the old conflict caused by the reiteration of the exploded theory, between what is known the advocates and defenders of the ancient prerogative of the Crown as represented by the imperialistic vested interests in Great Britain and the Indian National Congress, which stands and fights for the national will and national right of self-degermination for the people of India It is surprising that friends like Sapru and Setalwad both of whom are supposed to be great students of political history, should lightheartedly plead for a gesture of good-will and peace as if it was a question of mere liberal interpretation or construction of some clauses here and there of the Government of India Act and capable of adjustment by more liberal and broad outlook, whereas the question is one of fundamental policy and basic principles. Have they so soon forgotten the bitter experiences they so recently had in the R.T.C. and Select Committee farce? Have they forgotten the history, the genesis and origin of these special powers and safe-guards against which they themselves were fighting so stoutly and bitterly till the last?

THE NEXT STEP

The question is what is our next step. The only straight, feasible national and patriotic course is to work for a "United Popular Front' against this hated Act. Just as the Egyptian and Irish nationalists did, all petty differences must be merged all communal and other partylables must disappear and the Congress must strive to bring on one platform and under one banner if only on this one issue alone even for the time being, all those who are opposed to this hybric Act that will bring about an immediate change

This fresh move for popular united front against the Act will similarly test the bonafides and sincere and seriousness of Indian particularly since it has taken the ugliest shape from the Select Committee, the Liberals the Constitutionalists, the Justicities, the Muslim League the Indian State subjects the Khilafatists the Harijan Leaders and even Loyalists and Darbaries have all vied with each other, and even with the Congress use as strong a language as possible to condemn it and clamour for a better substitute. Hence, the new move for a popular united front against the Act should be welcome by all these, provided their opposition and condemnation was bonafied, sincere and serious.

POPULAR UNITED FRONT

It is the privilege and duty of the Indian National Congress, as the only national representative organisation, to strive for the even as the Wafdists in Egypt Egypt and De Valera in Ireland tried for a popular united front. There is no power on earth including the Die hards and Churchillites in England, that could safely resist an All-India nationalist political demand, containing the minimum all-parties agreement that would be presented for final acceptance.

DOWN WITH THE ACT

For us, the rank and file, we have only to make humble suggestions, leaving it for leaders and higher commands to accept or reject them. In the meanwhile, our duty is clear; to strengthen the Congress and thus equip it for the impending conflict.

Let our National Slogan for the time being be: 'Down with the Act and down with the bogus Ministry set up to prop up this Act'.—United Press.

Black Flag Demonstrations Against Governor's Visit

Belgaum Observes Hartal: Prominent Congressmen Arrested And Released

(From Our Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, May 14.

A public meeting of the citizens of Belgaum was held here on the 10th inst. when a resolution was unanimously passed protesting against the presentation of addresses of welcome by the Municipality and the D. L. B. Belgaum to H. E. Lord Brabourne the Governor of Bombay during his forthcoming visit to this place.

Mr. Jeevanarao Yalgi President of the meeting forwarded the resolutions to the Private Secretary to H. E. by wire, but the Telegraph authorities refused to dispatch it. Thereupon copies of the resolutions were dispatched by post to all the authorities concerned, and it was decided to observe hartal in the City and to hold black flag demonstrations on the day of the Governor's visit to this place.

Accordingly there was complete hartal to day, almost all the shops were closed and the city presented a deserted appearance.

In spite of strict police arrangements, black flag demonstrations were arranged at different centres "en route", where the Governor's car was proceeding towards the Municipal hall.

Prominent Congress workers like Messrs. Yalgi Thakur Adjyapak Kamat Sunthankar Bidari Joshi and others were arrested on their waving black flags on the way. They were detained in the police lockup and released after the Governor had left the city.

Sjt. Jeevanarao Yalgi President Belgaum Taluka Congress Committee and Member of the A.I.C.C. while attempting peacefully to wave the black flag was severely belaboured by a police constable in plain clothes, immediately arrested and taken to the police station.

Doctors Naragundkar and Joshi wanted to treat Mr. Yalgi then and there, but were refused permission to do so. Mr. Yalgi was treated after his release. It is understood that he will have to be under treatment for a couple of days. This highhanded action is strongly resented by the public.

Situation Is No Better

Mahatma Sees Nothing New in Brabourne's Speech

TITHAL, (Bulsar) May 15.

Interviewed by the Associated Press regarding Lord Brabournes speech at Belgaum Gandhiji said:

"My answer to your question is "As you were". It is unfortunate that His Excellency has talked round instead of walking straight to the resolution of the Working Committee. If he has only to repeat what he said to Mr. Kher, Leader of the Congress Parliamentary Party of the Presidency, there is evidently no advance upon the old position, and if the Belgaum speech is paraphrase of Lord Zetland's recent speech the situation is certainly no better and it is possibly worse."

WHOLE-TIME WORKERS FOR CONGRESS

Utkal President's Appeal For Fund

CUTTACK, May 14.

Mr. Harikrishna Mehtab, President of the Utkal Provincial Congress Committee, has made the following appeal to the public of Orissa:

"In order to make the Congress organisation in Orissa function regularly with a body of workers regularly financed, I propose to raise a sum of Rs. 10,000 and I appeal to all Oriyas either living in Orissa or working outside, to contribute their mite to the fund and thus make the Utkal Provincial Congress Committee powerful and efficient."

In this connection, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has written a letter to Mr. Mehtab wishing success in the latter's efforts to raise funds for Congress work in Utkal.

He states that efficient Congress work requires whole-time workers who are paid a maintenance allowance, and it is desirable to build up a national service for this purpose.—United Press.

BARODA ORDER ON SARDARS

"They Should Work For Well-Being Of State"

BARODA, (By Mail).

A Government order of considerable importance affecting the Sardars of the State and their duties towards the State has been issued recently by the Baroda Durbar.

The order states that the Sardars of the State like other servants of the State should work satisfactorily and for the well-being of the State, otherwise they would be liable for dismissal from service.

The order was passed in reference to a case of a Sardar brought to the notice of Government.—A.P.

System Of Forced Labour Must Be Ended

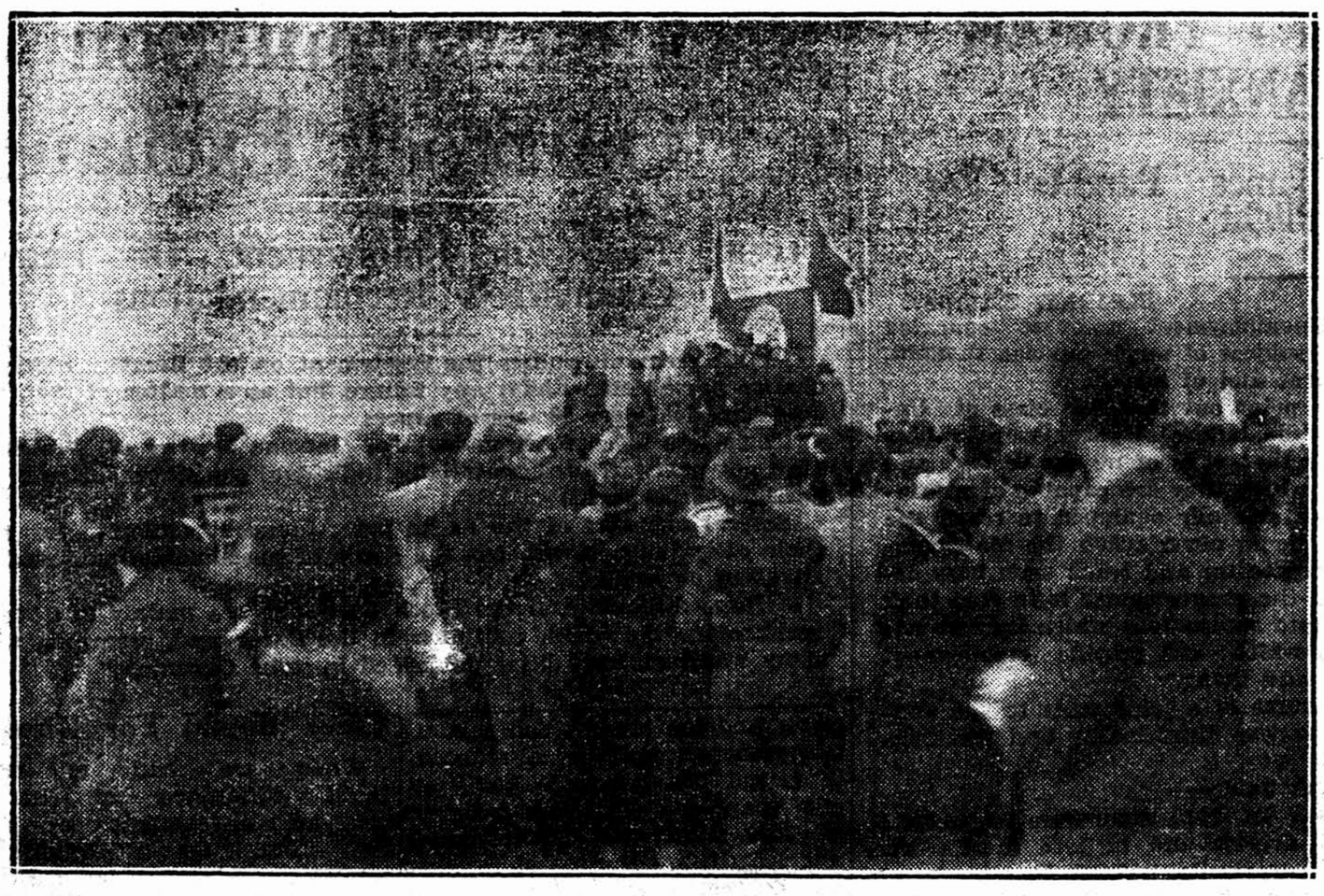
ARRAH, May 14.

The First Shahabad District Rabidas (Ruhidas) Conference was held at Sasaram under the presidency of Pandit Godadhar Prasad, Sahityaratna, M.L.A., of Benares, adopted among others a resolution condemning the system of free and forced labour and requesting the Government and the zemindars to put a stop to it, so that the country might not plunge into a militant class-war.—United Press.

ROY TO PRESIDE OVER U. P. YOUTH CONFERENCE

LUCKNOW, May 14.

Arrangements are in full swing for the proposed U. P. Provincial Youth Conference to be held on May 29 and 30 at Sitapur under the presidentship of Mr M. N. Roy. A strong Reception Committee has been formed in this connection which is looking after all the arrangements.—United Press.



Mr. Harry Pollit, Leader of the Communist Party of Great Britain, addressing a mammoth meeting in Hyde Park, London, on "May Day," after a four-mile long procession. Mr. Krishna Menon, who spoke on India, may be seen at his back.

Mr. Jaivant Telang of the National Athletic League, Bombay, who won two championship cups, at the Bombay Amateur Weight-Lifting Competition recently. He lifted 560lb. in 3 Olympic lifts at a body-weight of 156lb.

Promise Not To Interfere, Is No Assurance

KHER'S REPLY TO GOVERNOR'S PLATITUDES

"If Lord Brabourne thinks he will not be required to interfere with the Congress Programme as indicated in the resolutions already laid before him, why then he has only to say it,—nay less—he has only to dismiss his ministers, not even to promise not to interfere when differences arise. There is no need to vary or limit the provisions of the Act at all, but only to exercise his powers under the Act namely to dismiss the Ministers when they have lost his pleasure" declared Mr. B. G. Kher, leader of the Congress Party in the Bombay Legislature in the course of an interview with a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" regarding the latest pronouncement of Lord Brabourne.

Commenting on the certificate that Lord Brabourne gave to the present Council of Ministers, Mr. B. G. Kher said:—

"The experience of the present Ministry can be no guide to more independent-minded men. The present Ministers did not demand any assurance because they do not need any. They will never dare to differ either from His Excellency or from the loyal services and their experience will be as brief as their existence."

In conclusion Mr. Kher referred to Lord Brabourne's statement that there could be no talk of varying or limiting the Provisions of the Act by agreement or assurance and said that no Congressmen could think of varying or limiting the solemn resolutions of the Congress or its Working Committee.

Kher's Statement

Interview by a "Chronicle" representative regarding Lord Brabourne's speech at Belgaum, where he refers to the Constitutional deadlock, Mr. B. G. Kher, said:

"About the very moment, His Excellency the Governor was engaged in discharging the great debt which he and in his opinion the Bombay Presidency owe to the public spirited gentlemen, who took office in order that Bombay may not stand still while the Provinces in which Congress is in a majority are advancing, a solemn declaration signed not by approximately half but more than half of the elected representatives of the people of this Presidency to the effect that these same public-sprited gentlemen did not possess the confidence of this Province was on its way to the Private Secretary to His Excellency.

Whatever may be Lord Zetland's and Lord Brabourne's view about the wisdom of the present Ministry and about their patriotism, the Indian National Congress admittedly the greatest and most representative Political body in India, has through its Executive, pronounced the following verdict upon the conduct of these wise men eager to serve their country. "The Working Committee is further of the opinion that those, who have accepted Ministerships in the circumstances, have by their unpatriotic conduct, rendered a disservice to the country. The Committee advises that public meetings be held denouncing the action of these so-called Ministers, and challenging them to face the Legislatures and justify their conduct."

"I would have preferred not to say anything about His Excellency the Governor's Belgaum speech", continued Mr. Kher, "because beyond the help, sympathy and co-operation which were already offered at our first interview and which have been at our disposal the last 150 years, it does not contain anything new but there are one or two suggestions in it which I must not allow to go uncontradicted.

His Excellency seems to think that Congressmen are evading office because they dislike hard-work and the assumption of responsibility. He says taking of office means hard work and the assumption of responsibility but without these, no country can govern itself. As to hard work, I can claim with confidence that Congressmen can do work not only as hard but harder than any in the Country or outside. If I may permit myself a light reflection all the convict warders can bear witness to Congressmen's capacity for work and as to responsibility, the whole quarrel of the Congress is to be allowed to shoulder the whole of it and leave none even to His Excellency. Whatever may be our short-comings, shirking work and responsibility can certainly find no place among them.

Dewan Bahadur S. E. Ranganatham, the newly appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University.

Interim Programme

Mr. Kher then referred to the Programme of the Interim Ministry and said "His Excellency the Governor further observes that the manner in which "popular programme" put forward by the Bombay Ministry is being elaborated without his interference and in fact with his assistance and the assistance of the Services, is a sufficient answer to the Congress apprehensions. It would be hardly worth while for Congressmen to take Office merely to attempt the patch work that the present programme of the Ministers promises to do without having the means to fulfil it.

No wonder His Excellency does not find it necessary now to interfere with his public spirited and wise Ministers. He need not even anticipate a conflict and we may be confident no occasion will arise at all for him to exercise his special powers during their regime.

But the Congress programme, one may be permitted to venture, is likely to be something more than what Sir D. B. Cooper and his colleagues deem to be sufficient for their country. And if His Excellency thinks he will not be required to interfere with the Congress programme as indicated in the resolutions already laid before him, why then he has only to say it—nay less—on such occasions he has only to dismiss his Ministers not even to promise not to interfere. There is no need to vary or limit the provisions of the Act at all, but only to exercise his powers under the Act. That is dismiss the Ministers when they have lost his pleasure. It is strictly within the Act.

No Guide To Congress

One word more about the wisdom of the present Ministry in taking office without assurances. His Excellency thinks experience has proved this wisdom. The experience of the present Ministry can be no guide to more independent minded men. The present Ministers did not demand any assurance because they do not need any. They will never dare to differ either from His Excellency or from the loyal services and their experience will be as brief as their existence.

His Excellency says there can be no talk of varying or limiting the provisions of the Act by agreement or assurance. I do not deal with the constitutional aspect of the question—I have tried to deal with it in a legal journal, but I would conclude by saying that no Congressmen can think of varying or limiting the solemn resolutions of the Congress and its Working Committee.

INSURANCE

SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM CAUSES ANXIETY

Bombay Governor Blames Parents For Sad Plight

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"The general question of Unemployment amongst educated youths is one which has been the subject of much anxious thought, both on the part of the Government and of myself.

"But it is further necessary to point out that this class of Unemployment is very largely due to the failure of parents and others responsible for education to realise that, it is of no use to try and educate boys beyond the standard which they are capable of attaining. The majority of boys are not mentally equipped to reach the B. A. standard, and a great many could never reach the Matriculation. It is waste of time and money to try and teach such boys beyond their powers of learning, and the proper course is to stop their education and put them straight into occupations which may be less well paid and more laborious, but which will provide employment and enable the boys to earn their own living."

Said Lord Brabourne in the course of a joint reply to the addresses presented to him by the Dharwar Municipality and the District Local Board, to-day.

Continuing, the Governor further said:——

In the sphere of education you have suggested the conversion of the Anglo-Vernacular Girls' School into a High School. Further expenditure in this direction has not, so far, been found possible, but I would suggest to you to consider the possibility of increasing the fees and so making possible this development. If you decide to do so and make a proposal to the Director of Public Instruction, I have no doubt that it will receive careful consideration.

I understand that your water supply has become a matter of urgency. Yours is a pleasant town and its numbers have grown from 30,000 to 40,000, and in the last two years you have come near to a water shortage. The scheme for an increased supply is I believe, before a sub-committee, and it appears to call for early attention and action. It will be dangerous to introduce an enlarged water supply without an adequate drainage scheme, and I hope you will take up this question in earrest.

Cost Of Maintaining Roads

You have mentioned the heavy cost of maintaining roads and discharging your other duties but I am constrained to bring to your notice the unduly large arrears of taxation in your town.

In 1930 there were Rs. 54,000 in arrears and in 1936 there were nearly Rs. 1,50,000. In other words, an increase of Rs. 1 lakh of arrears was allowed to accumulate in six years. No other Board has allowed the depression in trade to interfere with its collections to this extent, and I can only say that the existence of such arrears is likely to prove a bar to any grants which you might ask for.

I am glad that, to some extent, you have realised how unsatisfactory this position is and have employed a Government officer who has already reduced the arrears to Rs. 91,000. I trust that the remainder will soon be collected.

Reply To Local Board

I will now deal with the District Local Board address. You have, Mr. President, dealt at length with the financial difficulties of local boards and have suggested the setting up of a Committee to enquire into sources of revenue. I do not think that such a Committee would serve any useful purpose. The resources of Government and of local bodies are alike limited by what they can raise by taxation with this difference, that Government makes certain grants to local bodies. As, owing to low prices and the present bad season, Government's revenue is reduced, it is not possible for them to give grants on the same scale as in 1929. Otherwise Government and local board sources of revenue are distinct and each must rely on its own.

Large Balances

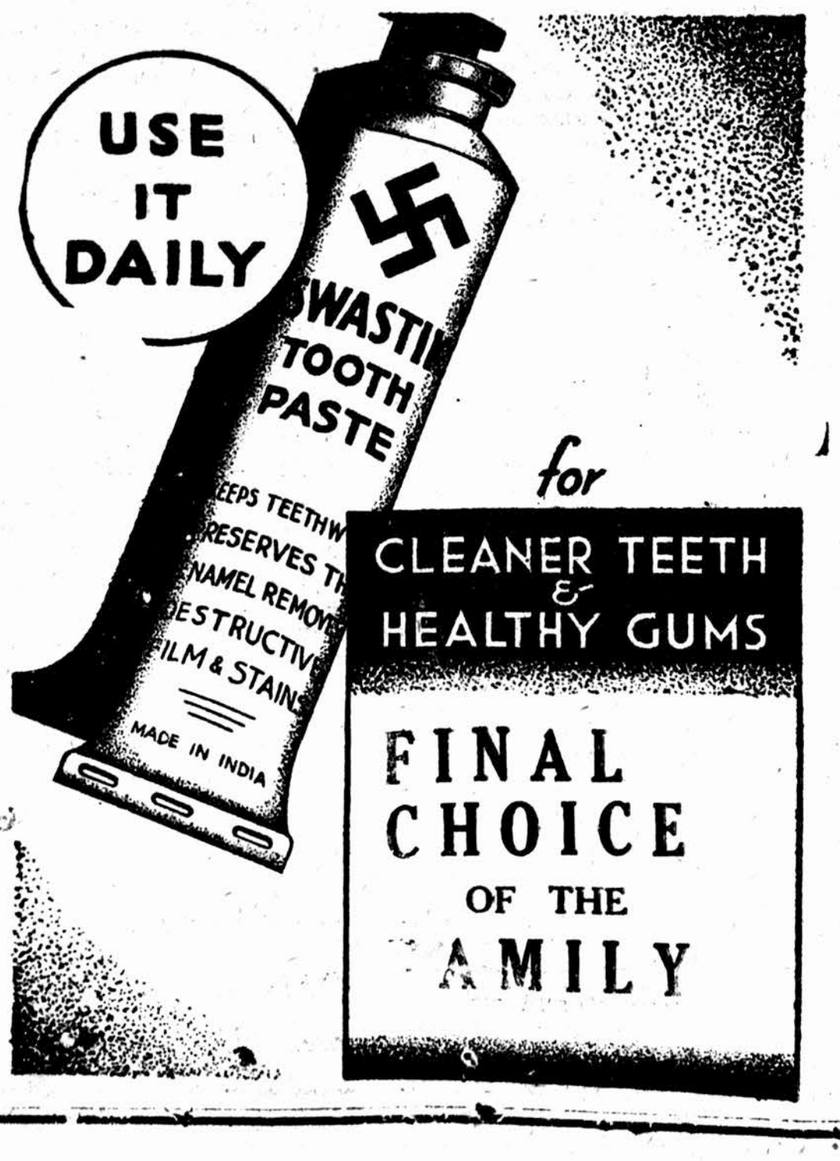
Further, in the most important matter of village water supply you have large balances of Government grants left unexpended each year. Grants for these and other local public works are determined on certain factors, and two of these are the sums spent by the Boards from their own resources and the utilisation of the previous year's grant.

Kumta Cotton

You have put forward a strong plea for the widening of the Broach Hedge Contract so as to include Kumta cotton. I recognise that any regulation affecting the sale of cotton is of vital importance to a cotton growing district like Dharwar but these regulations are laid down by the East India Cotton Association, and it is difficult for Government to interfere. I have no doubt that the Association has reasons on its side for its unwillingness to comply, but I have had no opportunity to hear them. I will, however, have the question examined if you make a representation to Government about it.

As to Dharwar becoming a halt on an air route, this will depend on geographical conditions and on the lines of the main air routes. I may, however, say for your information that the Indian Aviation Development Company is at present exploring the possibilities of establishing an air route between Bombay and Bangalore, and Government is rendering all possible assistance to them.

NEW & IMPROVED



Reckless Speculation On Stock Exchange

Urgent Need For Enforcement Of Enquiry Committee's Recommendations

With great difficulties the Settlement on the Bombay Stock Exchange passed off without any failure, but as a matter of fact, Brokers have lost over 50 lacs of rupees.

This loss in comparison to huge income by way of brokerage, may not have affected materially individual positions, but the sum itself is big enough.

Several members of the Excha nge found it difficult to meet their obligations in full, but the spirit of accommodation saved the situation as usual.

These difficulties of the Stock Exchange are mainly due to the reckless trading which continues in the Bazar and, regarding which many warnings have been publish ed in "The Chronicle."

Clear Signal For Disaster

When we had to report Budli difference of Rs. 50 on an investment of about Rs. 2,000, for a month, it was a clear signal for the disaster.

Even a man in the street can easily understand that such unprecedented budli difference is a distinct sign of weakness of technical situation. Even the Governor of Bombay smelt the danger and warned members of the Stock Exchange. But the Stock Exchange authorities have miserably failed to grasp the situation and took no action. There are long experienced members on the Board of the Exchange, even they either failed to realise the impending danger of reckless speculation or wilfully allow the difficulties to multiply.

Blame The Outsiders

As usual the blame will be thrown on outsiders but it is a well-known fact that members of the Stock Exchange allowed extensive business only with a view to earn brokerage without making proper enquiries regarding the standing and ability of individual clients.

Reckless speculation with active professional manipulation by big operators resulted in violent and rapid fluctuations in share quotations. The rise was overdone, and naturally prices collapsed when there was extensive unloading by big operators.

Thus the substantial rise and the drastic fall in shares was mainly due to excessive speculation activity and if the Stock Exchange authorities want to maintain healthy state they must adopt the recommendations of the Enquiry Committee Report

It is now proved that existing trading methods are most defective and the Exchange is used by some operators as a medium of minting money by active manipulations.

The Brokers are not compelled to book business for weak parties and they are responsible for their own difficulties. The market is bound to continue facing such difficulties without introduction of sound system of margin.

JAMNADAS IS READY

To Hand Over Charge To Congress !

Interviewed by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" regarding the declaration of the Bombay Legislators expressing want of confidence in the Bombay Council of Ministers and Mr. B. G. Kher's statement, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Finance Minister, Government of Bombay said:

"It is a spiteful farrago of ignorance of constitutional practices obtaining even to-day in many democratic countries of the World. It is deplorable that Mr. B. G. Kher should have signed it. It is so unworthy of him.

Continuing, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said:

"The Council of Ministers have given out their programme and in a subsequent statement have given concrete proposals to implement the same within a reasonable period. As a proof of our sincerity we have practically submitted our programme to popular referendum by inviting free criticism and suggestions from all quarters.

"It is not surprising, therefore, that the Congress Party leader is perturbed at our forgoing of popular sanctions for our programme. The indecent hurry in handing over the declaration to the Governor, when the legislature is to meet shortly, is a sure indication that the inherent soundness of our programme and our attempt to get mass support has evidently upset the Congress apple-cart.

"But there is no need" concluded Mr. Jamnadas Mehta" for this much ado about nothing. The Congress can take its legitimate place in the Government of the Province and if the Congress does take over, I for my part, am prepared to hand over charge at any time."

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Miss Ratan Rajanam Valawalakar was killed at 11-55 this morning when she fell in front of a train at Vile Parle Station on the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Miss Valawalakar was the daughter of a well-known family in Vile Parle.—A.P.

The City Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death due to suicidal burns, at the inquest held on Rukmanibai Chaganlal (50), residing at Bhoiwada Lane.

On May 14, at about 10 p.m. the DeLisle Road police raided the gallery of the first floor of the Mura Seth Dudhawalla Building and effected the arrest of Khemji Velji and Narayan Bhairoo, who were placed, to-day, before the Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, charged with Satta gambling.

It was alleged that marked coins and slips with satta figures were found in their possession.

Pending further enquiries, they were remanded in police custody till May 29 at the Presidency Court, Dadar.

An inquest was held to-day on the body of a girl-wife named Devibai Rawji Kara (17 years) residing at Second Bhoiwada Lane.

The jury returned a verdict of death by extensive burns. "For some reason," they added a rider, "which can not be ascertained the woman had poured kerosene oil on her sari and having fastened her room from within had set fire to the sari, with suicidal intent."

The inquest was concluded today on the body of a 17-year-old Gujerati girl, named Saraswatibai Wanaraj, residing at Santa Cruz.

The Jury pronounced a verdict of death due to extensive burns. "On the evidence," they added, "we are satisfied that owing to unhappiness in her parents' house the girl committed suicide by means of a Primus stove.

Nineteen persons were arrested in House No. 59, 4th Marine Street, at midnight by the Esplanade Police under a warrant issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Crime Branch, under section 6 of the Gambling Act.

The arrested persons are:—Xavier D'Costa; Ramji Narsi; Manual Miranda; John Viegas; Rosalind Dias; Hilda D'Souza; Maggie Fernandes; Caroline Rueben; Santan Fernandes; Gracian Fernandes; Florine Fernandes; Antone Bastian Fernandes; Langam Mangel; Zephin Paulu; Piadad Shire Zephin John Miranda; Nasin Mingel; Manuel Fernandes and Matines Caitan Qualo.

The raid created a great commotion in the locality as the police party led by sub-Inspector Dastoor entered the premises and arrested all persons found on the ground and the first floors of the building.

It is stated that the accused Manual Miranda residing in the building was receiving 'satta' bets on a fairly large scale. The police officer maintained a watch on the premises and obtained a warrant from the Deputy Commissioner of Police Crime Branch to raid the building.

Of the nineteen persons arrested on the premises. 12 were women residing in the building.

They were all taken to the Esplanade Police station and offered bail.

At Arthur Bunder Road

Four persons were arrested near Grant's Building. Arthur Bunder Road last night by Deputy Inspector Salaskar of the Vigilance Dept. (C. I. D.) on charges of accepting satta bets under Sections 4-iv-87 and 5-iv-87

The accused are:—Shridhar Krishna; Juman Gajan; Dhondu Kaloo and Dashrat Ragho. They were placed to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court and an order for bail was obtained.

PAN AND KELA STRIKE CALLED OFF

Decision To Divide Booking Of Goods Between G.I.P. And B.B. Rlys.

A general meeting of the Pan and Kela Merchants was held in the Association Hall on Thursday last under the presidentship of Mr. Tulsidas Nathoobhai Shah. After considering over the reply received from the B. B. and C. I. Railway, the meeting has passed the following resolutions:—

(1) The goods should be booked through B. B. and C. I. Railway for Kathiawad and Ahmedabad, and for the Punjab, the U.P., Hisar, Jhansi, Rewari, Fazika and Karnal should be booked through the G.I.P. Railway.

The above resolution was placed on the table by Mr. Jagannath Ramprasad and was supported by sheth Abdul Hakim Mahomed Usman and Mr. Haji Gani Haji Nurmahomed.

(2) The betal leaves baskets from Bassein should be taken by motors to Victoria Terminus via Thana.

This resolution was moved by Mr. Ramnarayan Pyarelal and supported by Mr. Antoon Farsudis.

(3) The strike which is continuing should be cancelled on and from the 14th instant. We should await for a reply of the B. B. and C. I. Railway till the evening of that date and the goods should be booked on and from the 15th instant as per above resolutions.

The Association does not forget the co-operation given by the merchants of Agasi in joining them in their strike, for which the Association is highly obliged.

Fatal Sequel To Food Poisoning

LUCKNOW, May, 15.

A child has died and about a dozen persons, including women and children, are seriously ill as a result of ptomaine poisoning consequent, it is believed, upon their having eaten chapatis at a recent religious gathering of Muslims.

All those who are suffering from poisoning are being treated in hospital.—A. P.

Vicerene Sails For England

Pataudi, Sethna And Mody Also Leave By s.s. "Viceroy Of India"

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Accompanied by Lady Jane Hope and Lady Anne Hope, her two daughters, Lady Linlithgow, the Vicerene of India, sailed for England by the Mail Boat, s.s. "Viceroy of India" which left Bombay at 1 p.m. yesterday. It is understood that they are going on a holiday and will return in August.

The departure was private. The Aid-de-Camp, to the Governor of Bombay was present to give a send off to the party.

The boat carried many distinguished persons, among whom was the Nawab of Pataudi, the well-known Indian cricketer, Sir Phiroze Sethna sailed to attend the Rotary International at Montreux in Switzerland as also the Rotary International Convention at Nice.

Delegates To Lab. Conference

Sir H. P. Mody is going to Geneva as the employers' delegate to attend the International Labour Conference. Mr. G. L. Mehta, advisor to Sir Homi-Mody, and Mrs. Saudamini Mehta also left by the same boat. M.

Mr S. C. Sen, Indian Workers' delegate to the International Labour Conference and Mr W. V. R. Naidu, adviser to the Indian Workers' delegate, also sailed.

King's Reply To Bihar Governor's Message

PATNA, May 14.

The following telegram has been received from the King in reply to the message sent by the Governor of Bihar on the occasion of the Coronation.

"The Queen Empress and I are most grateful to you and your Council of Ministers and the people of Bihar for your loyal message which we warmly appreciate. George R. I."—A. P.

Under the patronage of His Highness The Maharaja Gackwar of Baroda

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

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8th Week At The Krishna Talkies

(CONTRIBUTED).

It is a matter of great pride, that for the first time in history of motion picture industry of India, an Indian film has been thoroughly admired and admitted as the marvellous piece of film-art that India has ever produced. They say "The President"--produced by New Theatres Ltd. (Calcutta)—now drawing crowded houses at the Krishna Talkies,—if produced in English language instead of Hindi, will positively prove as one to beat any Hollywood picture

The treatment of "The President" is absolutely based on the most modern screen technique which one can say that Director Sjt. Nitin Bose has marvellously mastered. Theme of the picture is "love and greater love"—which deepens itself after every continuous sequence is most cleverly written and directed.

When Nitin Bose gave you "Dhoop Chhaon" people were taken away by the breath-taking sensations cleverly cut and beautifully mounted, showing the wonderful knowledge of montage. But when one sees "The President," he feels that Nitin Bose has shown the greatest intensity here—ever displayed in Indian films. The developments of the characters, the establishing the psychological situations and cross cutting the dialogues with wonderful pictorial expressions, make one feel that the whole of "The President" is based on the film theories of Pudovkin.

The music set by Sjt. R. C. Boral, is really inspiring and makes a picture breathing with emotions. "The President" is worth seeing—not once—but many times. Go and see it at the Krishna.

"There Men On A Horse" at the Pathe this week

"The Good Earth" at the Empire—Paul Muni and Louise Rainer.

"YESHODA"

Mr. Keshavrao Dhaibar, proprietor of Jayashree Films and the glorifier of the motion pictures deserves to be congratulated for the acquisition of the services of front rank stars, clever technicians and workers. He has signed up the renowned Ratnaprabha, the lyric goddess and star of many hits as "Chaya" "Dharamveer" and "Dharmatma" and other pictures. She has been assigned the role of Yeshoda in Jayashree's initial picture "Nanda Kumar", a role which no other star than Ratnaprabha could fill to such perfection. The public who have been accustomed to appreciate the artistry and her haunting melodies will now have the opportunity to hear more of her rich classical music. Endowed as she is with beauty, grace and music, Ratnaprabha under the care and guidance of Mr. Keshavrao Dhaibar, artist, idealist and the originator, is bound to immortalise the role of Yeshoda with the technique all her own.

Miss Jayashree another new find will make her screen debut as Radha in the picture. Mr. Motiram Rangnekar, the famous Maharashtra dramatist, scenarist and journalist is giving finishing touches to the script of "Nanda Kumar" and Mr. Suresh Babu, the musical director is making special compositions of music that is expected to be a feature of the picture, in as much it will set a new standard of thematic music in motion pictures and to thrill the public and the musical world. Some of the famous creators of settings and designers have been engaged to prepare the settings and to give the proper atmosphere for the type of the story. With such star-attraction and the richness of the investure, "Nanda Kumar" is bound to be a great achievement in motion pictures and a monumental effort of Jayashree films.

"PUJARIN"

4th Week At the Roxy

(CONTRIBUTED).

If you are interested in Sarat Babu's stories, which are, of course, very famous all over India, then go and see New Theatres' "Pujarin" at the Roxy Talkies. This film is the whole book of Sarat Babu's originally called "Dena Paona" is translated most wonderfully on the silver screen.

"Pujarin" is tale of a zamindar whose motto in life was eeat, drink and be merry. He believed in wine and women. In fact, it was by douole-dealing, forgery and deception that he had become a zaminder. He wanted more and more money to provide himself with more luxuries.

He comes to a village where poor peasants are starving. He demands his revenue. How can the poverty-stricken peasants supply him with all that? But one day, a village priestess comes to him and explains him about his crooked and sinful ways of life. Her wonderful manners, her sincere feelings and her behaviour play a miraculous role in his life. His heart is changed. He feels that he is in love with "Pujarin." How can he live without her?

All these baffling and emotional situations combine together and make a powerful melodrama. You see Saigal, playing Jibanand Chowdhury, the tyrannical zamindar. You see Chandrabati as the "Pujarin," supported by Pahari Sanyal, Rajkumari, Nawab, Jagdeesh, B.A., Kidar, etc.

Musical score is worth noting. Some melodies by Timirbaran demand special mention. Go and see "Pujarin" at the Roxy.

"She's Dangerous" at the Regal this week

"China Passage" at the Capitol this week

About Studios And Stars

NEW THEATRES STUDIO NOTES

(CONTRIBUTED).

"ANATH ASRAM"—It was about 8 in the afternoon and Hem Chunder was found amidst a few scores of "orphans." All of them were justly dressed and were trying to sing something chorus. Poor R. C. Boral was amazed and sound recorder Bani Dutt was looking pitiable R. C. Boral was definite that the awful noise created by the "orphans" was anything but music and Bani Dutt was worrying about his mike, most probably he thought the mike was too small a thing to catch such a big something. Anyway the "orphans' song" was taken. The set was a big hall in the orphanage. It was an important sequence in the story of the picture and Hem Chunder was pretty cautious to make things very authentic from all angles. Some more shots have already been taken and the most beautiful but sad was the scene—when the widow mother was pining for her lost child. Everything was done but no trace of the child! Uma. the widow-mother acted her part in a way which can only be said most natural. It was so natural that hard-boiled studio-folks even caught the contagion of sadness and their eyes seemed to be moist. Uma for herself-forgot that she was acting and tears rolled down her cheeks. It took her quite a lot of time to recompose herself and get herself ready for the next shot. As far as human judgment can go and human eyes can see. "Anath Asram" will exploit Uma to her maximum and she will again score a big hit after her appearance in "Bhagya-Chakra." This picture is progressing in very big strides and the studio authorities expect to complete the taking by the end of this month.

"MUKTI"—Director Barua, after his coming back from Assam has taken up things in right earnest. Barua is a believer in quick-action and that's why he never keeps anything in a "to-be-done" state. His programme of work is ready—his division of work most methodical and his troupe of workers are always in the know of things. The sets which are being built will again introduce something new. The music which Pankaj Mullick is directing is dynamic and up to N.T. standard. Pankaj Mullicy also appears in an important role in "Mukti" and his innumerable fans will hear him sing and act before their eyes—for the first time in "Mukti." Pankaj Mullick was shy but Barua has broken the ice and cine-fans and critics will get something which they will not easily forget. Both the Hindi and the Bengali versions of "Mukti" are progressing in equal space and it will not be surprising to see the double version picture ready to be screened by the end of June or at the least middle of July. Kali Raha. the film-editor of "Mukti" has already commenced his work with Assam takings.

Mr. P. N. Roy with his able assistant Souren Sen is busy in making some very newer type of settings. Souren Sen is very busy in his spare time with his brush and paints. Mr. P. N. Roy has given him his instructions and Sen is now putting them in a practical shape.

STUDIO NO. 2.—Chhotai Mitter has almost completed his two reeler comedy piece and his next big picture starts by the end of this month. The selection of cast has already been done and we shall be in a position to publish the same by the third week of this month.

Two very well-known Punjabi merchants visited the N. T. studio the other day and they were surprised to see the neatness and methodical ways of doings things. They have visited almost all big studios of India—but they have rarely seen such a clean-in-everything studio. After going round the studio, they remarked that they had seen something which they could never forget. The N. T. Laboratory was the most wonderful thing to them in the whole studio. The peculiar mechanisms, people working in total and semi-dark rooms, and last but not the least the almost freezing temperature of the film developing rooms were things they have not seen before.

"BIDYAPATI"—To keep in tune with the time-worn traditions of ancient India, locations have been carefully selected, where the exterior scenes, depicting the 'Spring Festivity' are now being shot, under the direction of Devaki Bose. Neither money nor talents have been spared to maintain the right atmosphere for these notable scenes. Variety of shots from every possible angles are now being taken, including some, depicting the beauty and splendour of a moving panorama, by the skilled cameramen of this concern. While the director and his assistants will have a tough job, in tackling a big crowd of men and women, who will be introduced in a mood appropriate for the celebration, most of the principal characters will also make their appearance in the above scenes, including the 'king,' 'the queen,' 'the court jester,' 'the councillors,' 'the prime minister,' 'the commander-in-chief,' 'Anuradha,' and 'Bidyapati.' Besides, several scenes will also be shot in the adjacent 'jhil,' introducing beautiful girls, enjoying 'joy-rides' on decorated boats.

The musical director, R. C. Boral, has composed special music for the background, which we understand, will be properly blended to lend colour, rhythm and melody to the atmosphere.

Kumari Chandraprabha and Saigal in "Pujarin" at the Roxy

HUNS PICTURES

(From A Correspondent.)

The Kolhapur Studio of Huns Pictures has become a veritable literary centre. The David and Gonath of Marathi literature, Messrs. Khandekar and Atre are here. Soon will arrive Soloman in shape of Mr Limaye, the editor of 'Dnyan Prakash."

A number of new themes are under discussion and something sensational will soon emanate in the next Huns news Bulletin. The shooting of the "Premveer" is in full swing; one setting is finished —with a lot of delay due to the fact that most of those present on the scene (including the artistes) couldn't help bursting out laughing from time to time at the witty sallies with which the author has enriched the screen play. Chandramohan's rehearsals are progressing apace.

Kumari Madhuri in "Doll's" House" at the West End.

"SHE'S DANGEROUS"

At The Regal

The screen of ering which opens at the Regal Theatre to-day, is Universal's "She's Danegrous" featuring Tala Birell as the dangerous female of the species. Cesar Romero, portraying a gang leader who steals Dol. 500,000 in bonds, becomes desperately infatuated with the lady, to his own undoing. Tala is an insurance company detective sent to get evidence which will convict him. The net is about to fall on Romero when circumstances sweep Tala into the trap she has set for him. The gang leader kills the chief detective a few minutes after Tala visits that officer. Suspicion points to her and Romero is the only person who can prove her innocence. The gangster charters a 'plane to dispose of the stolen bonds in a distant city. Tala goes a long to keep track of the bonds. The 'plane crashes and a doctor, portrayed by Walter Pidgeon, saves them. The doctor is strongly attracted by Tala's beauty and he tells her he loves her. The girl reveals her entanglement to him, just before the authorities arrest her and Romero. Then the doctor begins a magnificent battle to free the woman he loves. Advance Hollywood reports declare the story climbs with swift excitement to a climax which is tensely dramatic, developing situations that are unusual in screen offerings. The supporting cast incldues Warren Hymer, Walter Brennan, Samuel S. Hinds, Richard Carle; Franklin Pangborn, Jonathan Hale, Richard Tucker, June Brewster and Stanley Andrews, The picture was directed by Lewis R. Foster and Milton Carruth from a screen play by Lionel Houser and Albert R. Perkins.

"Lion of Sagar" at the Super Cinema

Kamalesh Kumari in "The President" at the Krishna

SCHOOL BOARD CHAIRMAN WALKS OUT

Bombay Governor's Visit To Dharwar And Its Sequel

(From Our Correspondent).

DHARWAR, May 15.

Dharwar Municipality presented an address to the Bombay Governor this morning. Apart from other irregularities, the address was not presented to the House for approval.

Doctor N. B Kabboor, Chairman, Municipal School Board, did not rise when the Governor entered the hall Immediately the Municipal President rose to read the address, Doctor Kabboor made the following statement:

The address now going to be read to your Excellency by the Municipal President is his personal draft. The President had not even the courtesy to put the draft before the House for approval. I am presenting myself here specifically to draw your attention to this unconstitutional action of the President I have at the same time to make it clear that I don't mean discourtesy to your person as gentleman. Now before the President begins to read his address, I leave the hall as a mark of protest.

TENANT'S RIGHTS TO OCCUPANCY

U. P. Congress Agrarian Committee At Work

LUCKNOW, May 14.

A meeting of the agrarian subcommittee appointed by the Congress Party in the U. P. Legislative Assembly, under the presidentship of Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, was held in Lucknow, when a small committee was set up to study the tenancy laws of the Province and also the laws affecting the question of rural indebtedness.

It was further decided to chalk out a comprehensive agrarian legislative programme in the light of the policy laid down by the Congress. A general policy was also laid down to effect legislation such as that the statutory tenants and their heirs should possess occupancy right with the right of transference. The order of the succession was also discussed and Dr. Katju was entrusted with the work of drawing out a detailed order of succession.—United Press.

TO PROTECT INDIAN CIVIL LIBERTIES

London Conference Plans

LUCKNOW, May 14.

It is understood that a conference on "Civil Liberties Union in India" will be held in London on June 5, under the joint auspices of the British Civil Liberties Union and the India League.

The Secretary of the All-India Civil Liberties Union has sent a circular to all the branches in India asking them to furnish data about outstanding cases of arrest, detention, security demanded, internment and externment lasting over a long period.

The Lucknow branch, in collaboration with the Provincial Congress Committee and the All-India Political Prisoners' Relief Committee, is submitting a long statement embodying such cases in the United Provinces.—United Press.

Lieut. H. B. Dalpatrao, I.F., M.Sc., F.R.S.A., Officer of the Indian State Railways, left recently for Paris to attend the International Railway Congress. He has been selected by the Railway Board to attend the Congress as a delegate to represent the Indian State Railways. He has been also invited to attend the Paris International Exhibition at Paris and the World's Science Congress at Brussels.

Sir Narayan Vishwanath Mandlik, Kt., Advocate.

CATTLE PERISH IN FAMINE LAND

Thakkar Bapa Describes Horrible Conditions In Gujarat Dists.

NEW DELHI, May 15.

Mr. A. V. Thakkar, General Secretary, All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh has issued the following statement to the "United Press" in connection with the acute famine conditions prevailing in Panch Mahal District in Bombay Presidency:

"On my way here from Kathiawad where I had gone for two weeks' rest, I visited for five days Godhra, Dohad and Jhalod Talukas which are in the grip of acute famine. Over 35,000 persons, mostly the Bhils were found at work on the public Works of Tanks and Roads with the number daily increasing. Only 3,700 persons were receiving gratuitous relief

STARVATION WAGE.

Ordinarily men get two and half, women two and children one and half annas daily on piece work system. But these are barely sufficient for maintaining workers and their children at home. The value of dole comes to about one anna per head daily. In the districts of Maharastra affected with much less acute distress much larger percentage of people get gratuitous relief than they do in Panch Mahals. Sixteen cheap grain shops are run by Bhil Seva Mandal and ten by District Famine Relief Committee, thus keeping down prices of maize and gawar staple food.

CATTLE MORTALITY.

"Arrangements for relief of human distress is fairly satisfactory but not so among the cattle. While driving on 21 miles road between Dohad and Jhalod I could see scores of carts laden with fresh bones and hides on way to Dohad station for export. Cattle are dying in hundreds for want of fodder and water. Government has sold cheaply its grass reserve depot for agricultural cattle and is importing more grass but that is not sufficient to prevent cattle mortality. The Bhil Mandal is also importing large quantities of grass and selling below cost price. It is maintaining 300 heads of cattle of agriculturists at Dohad free of cost with promise to return at the first rainfall. In addition at seven central villages in the interior selected cattle are fed with grass once daily thus saving hundreds and thousands. Unless measures for saving cattle are redoubled it is feared that nearly half the total number of cattle will be wiped away".

BEFORE ASSEMBLY SIMLA SESSION

10 Days Tentative Programme Includes Insurance And Trades Disputes Bills

SIMLA, May 15.

The tentative programme for the Simla Session of the Central Legislative Assembly, which is under consideration, shows that the session, which will start on August 23 is not expected to last beyond the 4th or 5th of October, so that members may be enable to leave in time for the Pooja Holidays.

Apart from the bills left over from the Delhi session, particularly the Insurance Bill which is expected to emerge from the select Committee, the military Manoeuvres Bills and the Trade Disputes Bill, the official Programme is understood to include two new measures: one to amend the Government Securities Act, in order to enable the Reserve Bank to take on certain powers which are now in the Controller of Currency's hands, and the other to make certain verbal amendments which have been found necessary in the Reserve Bank Act.

Among the official resolutions left over are: One, regarding the writing off arrears to the Railway Depreciation Fund, and the other relating to the privillege of Assembly Members.—A. P.

LAND REVENUE MUST BE HALVED

Ministers Must Accept Only Rs. 500 p.m.: Gauhati Peasants' Demands

GAUHATI, May 14.

Resolutions demanding reduction of land revenue by 50 per cent, suggesting retrenchment on an extensive scale so as to lower the cost of administration and requesting the Ministers of Assam to accept a salary of Rs. 500/- only per month, were adopted at a conference of the peasants of the North Rampur Mauza, held at Singra in the interior of the district of Gauhati, Mr. G. N. Bardoloi, Leader of the Congress Party in the Assam Legislative Assembly, Presiding.

The President in the course of his address appealed to the masses to maintain closer contact with the Congress which alone has been making a sincere attempt to remove their grievances and to ensure a better and easier living for them. Proceeding he opined that it was nothing but mid-summer madness on the Part of the Government of Assam to maintain a

LAHORE EDITOR SENT TO JAIL

For Alleged Publication And Distribution Of "Red Literature"

LAHORE, May 15.

The mysterious distribution of Communist literature, styled by its originators as "Lal Dhandora" (the red drum), had a sequel today in the Court of the Special Magistrate when Mohanlal, the Editor of the "Kirti" and a prominent Socialist worker of Lahore, was sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment under the Criminal Law Amendment Act. His co-accused, Ramlal, a student of the Ayurvedic College, was fined Rs. 100, or in default, six months' imprisonment.

The prosecution alleged that for nearly two years a series of unauthorised propaganda sheets headed "Lal Dhandora" had been distributed at Socialist meetings, but despite the vigilance of the police the author of the posters remained untraced. After several months, Mohanlal and two students of the Ayurvedic College were arrested and one of the students revealed the whole plot.

The Magistrate gave judgment that the accused had assisted in the management of an unlawful association known as the Communist Party by the publication and distribution of Communist literature, known as "Lal Dhandora."—A.P.

TEMPLE ENTRY FOR HARIJANS

Thakore Saheb Of Lathi's Lead

The Secretary of the Kathiawar Harijan Sevak Sangh writes:—

The Thakore Sahib of Lathi will open the public semi-state magnificent temple of Ramachandraji for Harijans to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m.

The Kathiawar Harijan Sevak Sangh has invited all Harijan workers and sympathisers to celebrate the occasion fittingly.

"INFORMATION OFFICER" FOR BIHAR

PATNA, May 15.

The "United Press' understands that the Bihar Government in order to give more facilities to the Press, have created a new department in charge of an officer with the designation of "Information Officer" and appointed to the post Mr. S. M. Wasi who was long connected with Reuters and the Associated Press as their local editor. Mr. Wasi has already resigned his job with the Reuters and A. P. I. and will assume charge of his new office with the Government very shortly.—United Press.

WEDGWOOD COMMITTEE REPORT

SIMLA, May 13.

(From Our Correspondent.)

It is understood that a draft report by the Wedgwood Committee has been prepared and has been sent to Mr. Cheadle, member from South Africa for approval and signature. The urgent work in South Africa has called Mr. Cheadle away before the draft could be completed.

Public Service Commission with three members. when provinces like Bihar and Orissa combined in the interest of economy, have only one.—United Press.

OCCASIONAL COMMENTS

Mercy Murders

By N. J.

The recent commutation of the death sentence passed on the accused in what is known as the "Lahore mercy murder case" into one of imprisonment for seven years by the Lahore High Court brings the whole problem once again into prominence. The facts in this particular case are peculiarly touching. It appears that the accused who belonged to a wealthy Zamindar family of the Punjab, had married his wife only two years ago. The lady, however, was a victim of [illegible] dreaded scourge [illegible], consumption, and in spite of the best medical attention she gradually grew worse, and arrived at the last and hopeless stage. Knowing that her end was nigh, she decided to emulate the example of those mythological heroines of yore and implored her husband to put an end to her life with his own hands so that she may attain salvation. Finding his protestations unavailing, and unable to see her acute sufferings, the unfortunate youth prepared himself for the great ordeal, and decking both himself and his wife with ceremonial garbs, he severed her head with a sword! Immediately after he surrendered himself to the police.

* * *

Clear Case

Now this is as clear a case of homicide as can be found anywhere. It was a calculated, premeditated murder, and according to the strict canons of law, the Sessions Judge had no alternative but to inflict upon the accused the extreme penalty. But while justice may be blind, humanity has always taken a different view of those murders which are actuated by the noblest and most selfless motives. It is well-known that juries in the West have not seldom refused to convict a person of manslaughter in such circumstances. The law is, of course, emphatic on this point. It is not so much with the motive that the action. The law may concern itself with the question of 'a murder not being a murder,' but the law is generally inexorable. Has not, however, a time came when instead of placing a doubtful reliance upon the humanity of a jury, we humanise law itself? Our modern social conscience revolts against the antiquated cant of the beauty of suffering and the inviolability of life. There are numerous cases in the observance of everybody where the highest act of mercy would palpably be the end of it all.

* * *

Pity And Paradox

The whole issue of mercy murders has been admirably summed up by the very Rev. Dr. Inge in the following words: "If I refuse to put a mangled horse or dog out of its misery, I may be fined for cruelty. If I help a human being, who is dying horribly by inches from cancer, gangrene, or locomotor ataxia, to shorten his or her suffering, from which there can be no release but death, I may be hanged for murder!" Which means that the law is actually kinder to animals than to human beings, though, according to the tenets of jurisprudence, animals can have no legal status. Most fortunately, however, all right-thinking men and women have recoiled from such a fierce enunciation of law. Various loopholes have always been found to minimise and circumvent this legal cruelty, as instanced once again by the Lahore High Court's decision. Though, thus, in practice the humanitarian aspect of the problem has generally triumphed over the legal, it is a profound pity and paradox that whenever the legislatures have been directly faced with reforming the law on the subject, they have always fought shy of making any modifications in the statute book, as was seen by the defeat of the Enthanasia Bill in the House of Lords some months ago.

* * *

Real Humanity

Enthanasia is certainly a most complex and difficult question to solve. For bound up with this subject is a mass of hypocrisy and the cruelty that always goes with hypocrisy. Religion, Law and Society,—all of them are nowhere at greater variance with reason and humanity than when tackling this issue. When a man is suffering from an incurable, hapless disease, when his pain is daily growing more acute and more unbearable, and when his sole earthly desire is for an immediate end—would you release him finally from all his mortal agonies, or would you condemn him to live, that is, to wait a slow, a tortuously slow death? Let it be made clear that the choice is not between life and death, but between a painless, voluntary death, and a painful natural death by slow degrees. Religion has always condemned the former as sin, law has always held it as a crime and Society has always frowned upon it. In spite of this triple ban, however, all rational men who are not bound by dogma know on which side real humanity lies!

* * * *

Fitting Motto

Leaving aside the religious viewpoint to be discussed by theologians, let us turn to the social aspect of the question. If the law is full of anomalies, Society on its part revels in contradictions. Just at present, the different nations are urging with each other in finding ways and means of destroying each other. Every day the world is going appreciably nearer a final Armageddon. We are all being schooled and drilled to hate and kill the other fellow. And this business is being conducted on a grand scale. But while the instinct of mass murders is thus being sedulously fostered and made more aggressive, no nation of Society is yet prepared legally to tolerate mercy murders even in the most exceptional cases "Kill out of hate, but never out of humanity" would indeed, serve as a filling motto to-day!

Privy Council Judgment In Bombay Case

No Wrongful Dismissal By Insurance Co. ... Manager's Claim Rejected ...

Judgment was delivered by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the appeal filed by the Jupiter General Insurance Co., of Bombay against the judgment of the Bombay High Court in the suit filed by Mr. A. B. Shroff.

The plaintiff, who was formerly manager of the Life Department of the defendant company, claimed Rs. 17,000 as damages for alleged wrongful dismissal.

The plaintiff was employed by the defendant company in May 1928 on a salary of Rs. 200 a month for a period of 4-1|2 years under a contract which also provided for increment of salary during the period.

SUMMARY DISMISSAL

On Dec. 21, 1931, the plaintiff was called by Mr. Mody, the Managing Governor of the Company, to explain why he had failed to bring to the notice of his superiors certain material facts relating to a re-insurance case with which he had dealt. The plaintiff, thereupon, flew into a temper and behaved very rudely towards Mr. Mody. As a result of this incident, Mr. Mody dispensed with the plaintiff's services the same day, paying him off for one month in lieu of notice.

The plaintiff then filed this suit claiming Rs. 17,000 as his salary for the remaining period of the contract on the ground that he was wrongfully dismissed before the expiry of the contract period.

MISCONDUCT

Mr. Justice Davar, who tried the suit at the Bombay High Court, dismissed the plaintiff's claim holding that his rudeness to Mr. Mody was misconduct of such a nature as would justify the company in dismissing him summarily before the expiry of the contract period.

In appeal, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Rangnekar held that the plaintiff was wrongfully dismissed and passed a decree for Rs. 17,000 in respect of his claim for salary.

PRIVY COUNCIL JUDGMENT

This decision has now been reversed by the recent judgment of the Privy Council which was delivered by Lord Maughan.

The full judgment, which is now available, fills thirteen typed foolscap pages and deals exhaustively with the relevant facts and the legal issues involved in the case.

In the course of the judgment, Their Lordships observed that so far as the facts were concerned they accepted the trial judge's finding that Mr. Mody and Mr. Iyer, the Secretary of the Company, had satisfied him that they were upright and straightforward gentlemen and that they had given their evidence fairly and well.

"Their Lordships recognised," the judgment proceeded, "that the immediate dismissal of an employee is a strong measure and they have anxiously considered the evidence with a view to determine the question whether the learned trial judge was right in his finding that the respondent (plaintiff) was guilty of gross negligence which, coupled with his conduct at the interview of 21st December, was sufficient to justify his dismissal.

"On the one hand, it can only be in exceptional circumstances that an employer is acting properly in summarily dismissing an employee on his committing a single act of negligence. On the other hand Their Lordships were loath to assent to the view that a single outbreak of bad temper accompanied, it may be, with regrettable language, is a sufficient ground for dismissal. The learned Chief Justice (of Bombay High Court) was stating a proposition of mere good sense when he observed that in such cases one must apply the standards of men and not of angels, and remember that men are apt to show temper when repremanded."

Their Lordships, however, came to the conclusion that the plaintiff's omission in regard to the re-insurance case amounted to such negligence that he could no longer command the confidence of his superiors as to his capacity for the safe and proper conduct of the business entrusted to him.

Their Lordships, therefore, set aside the judgment of the Bombay High Court and allowed the appeal of the Jupiter General Insurance Company.

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World Of Sport: Home And Abroad

British Hockey Team For India?

(BY "LOOKER ON".)

Following the negotiations between the Indian Football Association of Calcutta and the Islington Corinthians of England for a British Football team visiting this country in December next during their 'Round the World tour', some hockey enthusiasts of England have taken into their heads to send a British hockey team to this country during the next cold weather. I suppose a move will be made very soon to approach the Indian Hockey Federation in this connection. Apart from the question of entertaining a British Hockey team, the propriety or otherwise of which I shall discuss later on, we have to consider the feasibility of entertaining one this year or even in the near future.

TOO MANY VISITORS

This year we are going to have a visit by Lord Tennyson's Cricket team, in addition to that of the Islington Corinthians. It is also certain that a foreign tennis team, probably of German origin, will pay us a visit. And all the three teams will be touring India about the same time. It is a recognised fact that India does not possess such a vast population of sport enthusiasts as England or America. The limited numbers that we have in different parts of the country go round from one game to another drawn by the mere love of sport. There are others who have a fancy for one branch of sport or another, but their numbers also are not very large by any means. Consequently every game suffers in its constructive side for want of funds. It is, therefore, feared that it will be something of a job to meet the financial burdens of so many foreign teams visiting us simultaneously. As a matter of fact such visits have been too frequent to suit the team pockets of the poor Indian Sportsmen.

FINANCIAL BURDEN

Cry has already been raised in different parts of the country that unless cricketers of the stamp of Hammond and Leyland make the trip they will find it difficult to meet their financial obligations. Similarly in tennis, if Von Cramm does not accompany Henkel, the German visit will also fall flat on the public. Though hockey is much more popular than cricket and tennis, it is notoriously a poor man's game. It does not pay. I would only refer to the inter-provincial trials last year when almost all the finest exponents of the game gathered at Calcutta. The exhibition of hockey was indeed superb but the collection of money was far from resounding. I need hardly point out that the exhibitions which the British team are expected to put up will be far below the standard displayed by some of the famous Indian teams like the Customs of Bombay and Calcutta, B. N. and N. W. Railways, Manavadar and Bhopal and others. When the visitors are trounced by such formidable sides —and I do not doubt that they will be—there will be little left for the public to enthuse over.

QUESTION OF HOSPITALITY

Now the question is whether we should entertain them even though they may be comparatively weak; just as they entertained our cricketers. I would be too willing to repay the hospitality provided the British Hockey Associations undertake to shoulder the financial burdens in case of financial failure of the tour. We did it ourselves in case of cricket and we do not see why they should not be asked to follow their own examples. Even then I would say postpone the visit till next year. Because so many foreign visits in the same year will totally upset the financial equilibrium of the Indian Sporting World. As it is we are faced with a serious problem in stabilising the position of the All-India Cricket Championship Tournament. At the present moment all our efforts should be directed towards it.

HOW ENGLAND TREATED

By the way, I should like to mention that the British Hockey Associations have never been too hospitable to our hockey teams who won the championship of the world. It should be the proud privilege of any nation to entertain the world conquerors. But British hospitality has a different code for itself. It is said that England was afraid of being trounced by Indians on her own soil. And that was why she refused to invite them. The world champions visited England on their way from Los Angeles and Berlin as mere sight-seers and that at India's expense! The excuse was that it was out of England's hockey season. Are we not inviting the Corinthians to this country outside our football season—at a tremendous cost too? Let us not grib over it. Indians are famous for their hospitable and sporting nature and they would not mind doing the right thing even at a sacrifice.

BEST WISHES TO ROSE

Devotees of lawn tennis in Bombay have learnt with considerable regret the news of the sudden departure of Mr. Edward Rose, the Tennis Secretary of the Bombay Gymkhana, for his homeland, as it appears, tor good. As Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Lawn Tennis Association and the Western India Lawn Tennis Championships Tournament, Rose made himself exceedingly popular with those he came in contact with. He leaves these shores with the best wishes of all his friends and admirers and I need hardly add that his engaging personality will be remembered for many a day on this side of India.

CONGRATS "CHARI"!

I am really very glad to learn that J. Charanjiva, the Indian Davis Cup player, has been unanimously elected to the Secretaryship of the B. P. L. T. A., in place of Rose. I heartily congratulate "Chari", as he is endearingly called by his friends, on the assumption of his new office. A year ago he acted in this position when Rose was away on leave. No doubt his past record has entitled him to his new vista. He may be relied upon to do what is best for Indian tennis. I must compliment the B. P. L. T. A., on their splendid choice at the same time doing justice to the claims of Indians for holding such positions, "Chronicle" may well pat itself on the back for successfully advocating the cause of Indians.

25,000 WATCH ENGLAND BEAT NORWAY

OSLO, May 14.

Twenty-five thousand spectators watched England defeat Norway in the soccer match by six goals to nil.

The weather was cold and it was drizzling. At half-time England led by four goals to nil. Norway combined well during the first twenty minutes and shared exchanges but thereafter England attacked relentlessly.

Scores:— Kirchen, Holmeson, Norwegian left-back (own goal) Galley, Steele (twice) and Goulden. —Reuter.

DERBY CALL-OVER

Betting On Perifox Improves: Le Ksar Comes Second On List

LONDON: May 14.

The following is the latest Derby Call Over:

9 to 2 Perifox offered, and 95 to 20 taken;

100 to 16 Le Ksar offered, and thirteen to 2 taken;

17 to 2 Cash Book;

10 to 1 Solfo taken and offered;

100 to 9 Le Gran Duc offered, and 100 to 8 taken;

13 to 1 Goya II offered and 100 to 7 taken;

25 to 1 Midday Sun offered;

[illegible] Hour taken and offered;

28 to 1 Fairford, [illegible] to 1 taken;

40 to 1 Full Sail offered, and 45 to 1 taken.—Reuter.

New World Women's 100 Yards Record

CAPE GIRARDEAU (Missouri), May 15.

Helen Stephens of the United States has established a new world Women's hundred yards record in a time of 10.5 seconds, beating the previous record of 11 seconds held by Miss Burke of South Africa.—Reuter.

DRAINAGE FOR LAHORE

Two Crore Scheme Before Government

LAHORE, May 14.

Lahore, which more than one publicist has described as the dirtiest city in the world, is likely to be transformed if the drainage scheme drawn up for it by the present Municipal administration is carried into effect. The scheme involves an expenditure of two crores spread over several years and the expenditure will be met by loans as well as by levy of house-tax. The scheme is reported to be before the Government at present. As against the hugeness of the scheme it is pointed out that the continuance of the present conditions will cost much more, indirectly, over the same number of years.

Other important measures are also contemplated to make Lahore a healthy city.—A. P.

AIR SERVICE EXPANSION PROBLEM

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 13.

Expansion of air service has brought with it the problem of prevention yellow fever and other germ-borne diseases and the important part of the equipment being perfected at Karachi, India's aerial hub is the construction of a mosquito-proof hospital, which is designed to check the spread of germs by passengers. The equipment at other stations on the trans-India air route, consisting "inter alia" of wireless direction finding and meteorological stations, floodlights and beacons is nearly complete. The Gaya aerodrome is ready and work on the Cawnpore station is in hand, while plans are ready for improving the Madras aerodome, which is an important link in the Indo-Ceylon route.

Five Contestants For Gauba's Vacancy

LAHORE, May 14.

As the result of the scrutiny this morning five candidates are left in the field for the seat in the Central Assembly vacated by Mr. K. L. Gauba. The five are Maulana Zafarali Khan (Ittihad-i-Millat), Mohd Din Allah Noke and Abdul Aziz (Congress), Abdul Kadir and Shaik Hissamuddin (Ahrari).—A. P.

RUNNING THIS WEEK::::::::
THUNDERING SERIAL
of 25 Parts from
Republic Pictures.....

THE VIGILANTES ARE COMING!

(This WEEK—First Instalment—13 Reels).

Starring:—
Daredevil Hero—
BOB LIVINGSTON,
KAY HUGHES, WILLIAM DESMOND, ETC.
With Additional
GRAND ATTRACTION
BEWITCHING BEAUTIES DANCE
On the Stage....Master Balkrishna sings.....& Prof. Moll—The Rubber Man displays acrobatic stunts.

THE GLOBE
TALKIES:—:SANDHURST ROAD
Time:—5-15 [illegible]
Saturday, Sunday and [illegible]days at 2-45 p.m.

FOURTH GLORIOUS WEEK
DON'T MISS TO SEE
The Most Touching Tale of a Tyrannical Zamindar's change of Heart by

PUJARIN
NEW THEATRES LTD.'S HIT
Starring:—
SAIGAL
Now DRAWING CROWDED HOUSES AT
THE ROXY
TALKIES:—:NEW QUEEN'S RD.
Time: 5-15, 8, 10-30. Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 2-45 p.m.

SEE AT A GLANCE!
What India can Manufacture and Sell.
Pass a Happy Evening
at the
THIRD INDIAN INDUSTRIES FAIR
(Behind Marine Line Station,
Open daily: 5 to 12 midnight.
Entrance Fee:
As. 2 only
For Children: ANNA 1 ONLY.

SUPER TAMIL PURANIC PICTURE
"NAVEENA SARANGADHARA"
To be released for the last time.
Starring:
SANGEEDHA VIDWAN,
M. K. THIYAGARAJA,
MISS S. D. SUBBULAXMI,
and others.
at
PLAZA
SUNDAY, 16TH MAY
AT 10 A.M.

Tehsildar Commits Suicide

Patiala Releases Kisan Prisoners

All India Kisan Bulletin Surveys Peasant Position All Over Country

The All-India Kisan Sabha has issued the follwing bulletin:

A meeting of Vadgaon Division (Ahmednagar District) Kisan Sangha was held on 3rd May to denounced the injustice perpetrated by the Government Irrigation Department in the distribution of water and the exorbitant charges levied by the Department, which often exceeded the total value of crops reared on the lands

When the monsoon failed completely last year, the peasants applied for irrigation water to grow fodder and Rabi crops. But the Department granted so little water and at such rare intervals that what little was sown was mostly dried out by heat. The crops that ripened were again destroyed by pests. Yet the peasants were now being made by a Government to pay full irrigation charges while the crops were virtually ruined in the area.

It is hoped that the Kisans of the province will forthwith inaugurate an intensive agitation to bend Government to their needs and will on this most important subject.

Punjab Tehsildar Commits Suicide

The 1st of May was celebrated in various centres with great enthusiasm. According to news received from the outside districts, the meetings were successfully conducted from the point of view of their Demonstrative value and were well utilised to explain the meaning of May Day and the significance of collaboration between peasants and workers in their fight for freedom from exploitation.

It will be recalled that in response to the appeal of the inhabitants of Tehsil Phillaur District Jullunder, the President of the All-India Kisan Sabha, Prof. N. G. Ranga along with Mr. B. P. L. Bedi, Joint Secretary of the A.I.K.S., Master Kabul Singh, M.L.A., and Mrs. Freda Bedi, Secretary of the Punjab Civil Liberties Union, had toured the area in the end of March to inquire the grievances of the peasantry in relation to the alleged behaviour of the police and the Magistrate.

During the session of the Punjab Legislative Assembly Master Kabul, Singh M.L.A., gave notice of a motion of adjournment of the business of the House in order to consider the serious situation created the alleged high-handedness by Tehsildar of Phillaur. Later this motion was withdrawn, in view of the assurance given by the members of the Government that they will adequately enquire into the grievances. This was in the second week of April. Before the 3rd week was out, rather surprising, news were received that the officer against whom the enquiry was demanded. the Tehsildar of Phillapur, had committed suicide.

According to the Press Reports the deceased official left a note in his pocket saying that he had always served the Government loyally but his services were not recognised.

Patiala Releases Kisan Prisoners

Details as to the action of the Patiala State Police in arresting 12 Kisan workers appeared in the last buletin. The Punjab Kisan Committee organiesd vigorous p-otests in order to make it clear to the state Authprities that the Kisans of Patiala were an integral part of the All-India Kisan Movement and that all the peasant forces in the country would be concentrated on the issue of the release of those workers. Gratifying news have been since received that all the twelve Kisan workers have been unconditionally released from police custody.

In view of the serious allegations received about the recent mishandling of a large number of villagers by High Police Officeials. in village Rurka Chak No. 98 District Lyallpur, the Punjab Kisan Committee aid the Punjab Congress Socialist Party have appointed an enquiry Committee. The members of the Committee are comrades Mubrak Saghar, Secretary Punjab Kisan Committee. Master Sohan Singh Josh, M.L.A., Mrs. Freda Bedi, Secretary P.C.L. Union. Bibi Raghbir Kaur, M.L.A. and Mr. B. P. L. Bedi Joint Secretary A.I.K.S. The Committee has already proceeded to make its inquiries on the spot

May Day In Bengal

In the district of Jessore large meetings were held in the town and in some villages Processions were taken out with red flags with hammer and sickle. Huge meetnigs and demonstrations with red flags were held at Bankura in some sub-divisions and villages. Membsrs were recruted in the morning. In the evening men, women and children went out in procession singing militant peasant songs

At Burdwan May Day was celebrated at Raina. In the meeting resolutions were passed condemning the oppression of the zamindars and expressing solidarity with the peasants and workers of the world.

The following resolution recommended by the All-Bengal Peasants Conference was passed at all the May Day meetings:—

"The Chittagong Krishak Samiti has been forcibly disbanded by the Police false propaganda has been made against the Murshidabad Krishak workers. Barisal peasant organisers have been unnessarily harassed. 24 pargana Samiti organisers have been called a Criminal Tribe. papers and records of the Khulna Krishak Samiti have been snatched away by the President of the Union Broad and almost in all districts the procedure of lawful peasant organisations is being hampered constantly. Considering all the above facts we resolve on this May Day to create public opinion against these oppressions to launch relentless militant movement to safeguard the interests of the Peasantry".

Kisan Conferences In Utkal

A number of conferences were held during the last few months and village peasant organisations have been set up in almost each police-station. The election propaganda helped much in pushing forward our programme as the minimum demands of the peasantry had been clearly put before them Spontaneous response is being received from the peasants to organise themselves and to hold a good number of conferences

The Cuttack District Peasant Cnference met only on the 30th April at Anakhia under the Presidentship of Comrade Malati Chaudhury. The Secretary of the Provincial Committee. It wts attended by more than 5,000 Kisans and a good number of Mussalmans for the first time were seen taking part in the Conference. A resoution recommending collective affiliation of the Kisan organisations to the Congress was passed and the Government was urged to enquire into the illegal exactions of the Zamindars. It strongly condemned the Government action in arresting Pt. P. K. Padhiary, the President of the Provincial Committee and sympathised with the Jute Mill strikers of Bengal. It also demanded an early session of the Assembly and passed a motion of no-confidence in the Interim Ministry of Orissa.

Mistake And Its Moral

The Puri District Peasant Conference was held last month under the presidentship of Pandit Nilkanth Das. The President in his speech spoke more about the Congress programme than the organisation of the peasants. A resolution was passed to the effect that the Kisan organisations should be a part of the Congress organisation and should exist as a party within the Congress just like the Congress Socialist Party and only those Kisans who enrol themselves as Congress members should be enrolled as the members of the Kisan Sangh. It also recommended the reduction on the subscription of Congress membership to Re. 0-0-6. Amendments put forward by some socialist comrades to give collective representation was thrown out at the special appeal of the President who said that such proceedure would weaken the Congress.

A meeting of the Provincial Kisan Committee was held on the 1st May when resolutions condemning the arrest of the President of the Committee and sympathising with the strikers of Jute Mills in Calcutta were adopted. It was resolved to enlist at least 80,000 Kisan members this year and Mr. Gour Chandra Das, Mohan Das, Pranakrushna Padhiary, Radhakrishan Biswasroy and Mrs. Malati Chaudhury were elected members of the All-India Kisan Committee. Mr. Nabakrishna Chaudhury is to represent Mr. Padhiary in case of his absence.

Then the Kisan-cum-Congress resolution passed at the Puri Dt. Peasant conference was discussed at length and the Committee resolved that the Puri resolution contravened the fundamental principle of the Kisan Committees which were a part of the All-India Kisan Sabha. The Committee further warned all the subsidiary Kisan organisations of the province, that they would be disaffiliated in case they adopted such an erroneous resolution.

Berar Kisans' Torchlight Procession

Mr. Sampatrao Bhople and Mr. Dhansukhandas Thanavi, the President and Vice-President, respectively, of the Akot Taluka Congress Committee (Dt. Akola Berar) have decided to organise a torchlight procession in broad day-light in order to focus the attention of the authorities on Kisans' demands for a reduction in the land revenue in seven out of the 22 talukas of Berar. where it was increased in 1929.

A resolution was adopted by the Old Central Provinces Legislative Council to cancel the increment made in the land revenue according to the Land revenue settlement of 1929, owing to the decline in prices. But the Governor turned down the resolution.

MISS BAPSY AND DR. JAL PAVRY

Kemal Receives Them In Audience

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Dr. Jal Pavry and Miss Bapsy Pavry, the son and daughter of Dasturji Saheb Khurshedji Erachji Pavry, have just arrived in London from Bombay after visiting Transjordan, Iraq, Turkey, Roumania, Yugoslavia and Italy. In Transjordan and Irak they were the guests of the Rulers, Emir Abdullah and King Gazi, brother and son of the late King Feisal, who was a great personal friend of Dr. and Miss Pavry.

Miss Pavry and Dr. Pavry were received in audience by President Kemal Ataturk in Ankara, by King Carol and Queen Marie of Roumania in Bucarest, by Queen Marie of Yugoslavia and Regent Prince Paul in Belgrade, and by the Crown Prince and Princess of Italy in Naples. Dr. and Miss Pavry had the honour of being entertained by President Kemal Ataturk, and had conversation with him for nearly five hours on the European and the general world situation. Dr. and Miss Pavry also had the honour of lunching with Prince Paul. and were entertained by the Foreign Ministers of the various countries visited, as well as by the British Ambassadors and Ministers.

It will be recalled that Dr. and Miss Pavry were received in audience by Signor Mussolini in Rome, by the Shah of Iran in Teheran and by the King of Afghanistan in Kabul during their visit to those three countries three years ago, when they returned to Bombay from London overland.

Public Health Board Meeting

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, May 14.

It is understood that the Viceroy will address first meeting of the newly constituted Central Public Health Board, which is to be held in Simla in June next. The meeting is expected to be attended by Ministers and Health Officers from all provinces. The main object of the meeting is to co-ordinate health activities in various provinces and start campaigns on uniform nation-wide scale to fight disease and improve public health

Private advices from London mention the name of Mr. Rowlands, British War Office, as next Financial Adviser to Army Headquarters, Simla.

ALLEGED PERJURY

AMBALA, May 13.

Orders for the prosecution of Lala Nand Lal, President, Ambala Sardar Bazar Municipal Committee, have been passed by the Sub-Judge, Ambala Cantt., for the alleged offence of perjury punishable under section 193, I.P.C

It is alleged that the accused had appeared as witness in a civil suit and while under cross-examination, had denied that his house was under mortgage, and a statement which in the course of a subsequent enquiry was found incorrect.—United Press

HUNS PICTURES NEWS

(CONTRIBUTED.)

Huns Pictures take pleasure to announce to their legion of friends, sympathisers and well-wishers, that the happy family of artistes under the Hans, banner is shortly entering into a new and more vigorous phase of its existence. Huns Pictures are going to Kolhapur and starting work in the lavishly equipped studio of old Kolhapur Cinetone on Monday, the 12th April, 1937.

It is a long time since this move of ours has been made known; and those interested in us—particularly those who were aware of the circumstances in which our Messrs Baburao Pendharkar and Vinayak left Kolhapur, expressed considerable apprehension over this proposed step of ours. But we are glad to reassure our intimates that our return to Kolhapur is in most encouraging atmosphere. Personages like H. H. The Chhatrapati Maharaja and H. H. The Prime Minister have been good enough to interest themselves personally in our welfare, extraordinary facilities are offered to us and we are given hopes of a scope which we have not hitherto enjoyed. We are confident that if things turn out as they are promised we can show some really worth-while work to our patrons. It would be idle at this juncture to refer to the great things we expect to achieve dependant as we are on the unremitting co-operation of those who control our conveniences. Still, if the atmosphere of promise continues to prevail, we have every hope that in a very short time Huns Pictures will justify the expectations of all their friends.

By now the ideals and ambitions of Huns Pictures are fairly familiar to the public; our production 'Chhaya', 'Dharmaveer' and 'Asha' have testified to them most convincingly. We have made bold to depart from traditional themes and stock subjects; we have daringly tackled problems of contemporary society and can modestly claim to have more or less succeeded in our attempts. Such success as we have been fortunate enough to achieve is due as much to the public's gratifying response, as to the unique harmony of artistes that is an outstanding feature of our happy band of workers. We have noticed with pleasure that just as we have attracted friends from all classes of audiences, we have attracted artistes of the best calibre. Our fraternity of art has been the cynosure of all eyes. The best talents are gradually gravitating towards us which strengthens our hope that one day Huns Pictures will be a constellation of the best stars of India. Already our friends know that Chandramohan the great artiste is with us, and we shall proudly present his production 'Jeevan' in the course of a few months. Certain new girl stars are in the making and shortly the most brilliant star of the Silver Screen will join us—but it is too early to give out our secrets, time will reveal many more surprises!

Within the period of one year we have attracted the maximum limelight on ourselves and our doings. It behoves us therefore to justify the confidence and expectations of our friends. Nobody realises more than ourselves that pleased as the public are with our work, we fall short of perfection in many respects; and it shall be our earnest endeavour to improve both quality and variety of our pictures of the future.

Though pictures depicting contemporary life and social problems have been our speciality hitherto, our friends from audiences, exhibitors and distributors, not to mention the journalists, have demanded more variety from us. We are happy to comply with their suggestions, and herewith we take this opportunity to declare that the next year's programme of Huns Picture will include at least two spectacular subjects with all the grandeur of costumes, settings and pageantry that Kolhapur alone can give. Even in such subjects, however, we are not going to conform to the standardised story. We promise something new, something startling, something thought-provoking, even in our 'period' and 'costume' productions. For the benefit of our more light-hearted and youthful fans, we have another surprise up our sleeve—a line of thrillers, with less seriousness, plenty of excitement and lots and lots of entertainment! Side by side with Chandramohan's 'Jeevan' written by the veteran playwright S. A. Shukla, Director, Winayak will begin his full length comedy 'Premveer', written by the volcano of laughter —Principal Atre, author of 'Dharmaveer'. Following that, will come 'Matsyagandha' on a gorgeous mythological background, 'Bhakt Chilaya' written by the celebrated poet, Yeshwant and 'Gorakh' starring Winayak. The Gorakh who has become a screen legend. Continuing our policy of the first year we have secured the co-operation of the most celebrated authors not only of Maharashtra but of Gujarat, Bengal and the North as well. As said earlier it is too early today to give out the full idea of our plans, time will reveal everything in due course. In the meanwhile we have to thank our innumerable friends all over India for their splendid response and warm cordiality towards us and our work; we have also to request them to keep up their intimate interest in us and not hesitate to keep in communication with us.

"DWARKA PICTURES" STUDIO NEWS

(From A Correspondent.)

The Mahurat Ceremony of Dwarka Pictures first production "Parakh" or "Prem-Ki-Devi" was performed at Film City on Sunday the 18th April 1937 with great eclat. Mr. D. P. Bhargava B. Sc., LL. B. who was chiefly responsible for the success of Romantic India is the sole proprietor of the concern. The theme is a social one ably propounded by Mr. Cashayap who has given some beautiful duets and dialogues for the picture. The director is B. Apte of 'Namacha Mahima' fame and cast includes Madhav Kale, Indira Wadkar, Noorjehan, Rajkumari, Bhargava, Gaikwar, Manohar Ghatwai, Akhtar, Meera (Society girl from Allahabad), Surya Begum etc. Music is in charge of Mr. B. S. Hoogan who has earned a name for background music. Y. S. Kothare hold the headphones while Thakore Bhai Patel of Fashionable India fame is in charge of the Camera. S. C. Patil M. Sc. the Technical Manager and Mr. B. P. Bhargava the enthusiastic production manager are the chief assets to the proprietor. The programme is well arranged and the picture is likely to nish by the end of June 1937.

IMPERIAL STUDIO NEWS

(CONTRIBUTED.)

The party who had been to Nasik for the shooting of outdoor scenes for India's first full length Cinecolor picture "THE BRUTE" has returned after finishing their work. Mr. Gidwani who directs this picture has been able to catch nature at her best with silvery brook and all that go to enhance the beauty of the picture. Padma Devi Nissar and Gulam Mahomed play the important roles in this picture. The picture is well nigh finished save for a few indoor scenes.

Mr. Gunjal is busy with another full length Cinecolor picture "KISAN KANYA". At the same time he is also going ahead with his "MERE LAL" which is a black and white picture. Miss Zilloo, Miss Esther and Jamshedji have been important roles assigned to them in this picture. This is a picture dealing with problems which are vital to the modern society.

Mr. Homi Master's "PUNJAB LANCERS" is in the last lap of production. It will be a surprise to see a Kapi-Gorilla RANEE—showing human intelligence and fond of Lady Nicotine.

Mr. Homi is also going ahead with his "SEARCH-LIGHT" starring Miss Sulochana. This is a social type of picture which is sure to appeal to the public.

Mr. Aspi is going ahead with "VASANT BENGALI" featuring Husn Banu and Yeshwant Dave.

Mr. P. Atorthy after finishing his "DHANWAN" has commenced another picture with Ratanbai in the leading role.

BALGANDHARVA

(CONTRIBUTED)

With his return to the stage Balgandharva in proving as strong as ever and nas won wherever he has seen. He has opened his performances at the Baliwala Grand Theatre a month back and the rush on his bocking office is rivaling that of any of the leading entertainments of this city. He is supported by a strong cast which includes Messrs. Londhe. Walawalkar and others.

This Sunday he performs "Amritsiddhi"—a very popular play by Sjt. Vasant Shantaram Desai. The story is woven round the devoted life of Mirabai, queen of Udaipur. The music of this play has been directed by Master Krishnarao and the settings are quite novel even on Balgandharva's stage. As a special Coronation programme Balgandharva presents Ekach Pyala and Manapman on the 12th and 13th instants. Balgandharva fans are sure to muster strong at the Baliwala Theatre for these performances especially as his stay is very short.

JAYASHREE FILMS

(CONTRIBUTED)

Unprecedented scenes of wild enthusiasm were witnessed at Jayashree films, Shankershet Road, Poona, where eager crowds, frantic admirers, screen aspirants men and women from Poona and distant places flocked to see the man of the moment Mr. Keshavrao Dhaibar who is having quite a busy time interviewing probable aspirants, various types and characters for his first picture. Already a few of the entire cast of Nand Kumar are getting into the music and spirit of the play under the instructions for the distinguished Mr. Suresh Babu, the master of melodies who is in charge of the music of the Marathi version of the picture.

Mr. Kashavrao Dhaibar is getting quite a capable man from the scores of applicants for the job of music director for the Hindi version, he has in fact nearly picked up a very efficient cast to embellish his picture. The Saraswathi Cinetone Studios are humming with excitement and activity making elaborate preparations for rigging up massive sets and properties for the shooting of Nand Kumar. Mr. Keshavrao Dhaibar, the Industry's new leader is sparing no efforts or expenses in the realization and delicate musical instruments expressly for the purpose of interpreting human emotions.

NEW THEATRES

Studio Notes

(CONTRIBUTED.)

"Anath Asram": Brisk shootings are going on to finish the picture in the scheduled time and Director Hem Chunder has found it necessary to take exterior scenes in the day and the interiors at night. At this time of the hot season, when the temperature under-shade (though shades are rare on the exterior locations) is rarely below 106 deg., it is sometimes really impossible to work. But work is work and there's no rest for H. C.'s troupe. On the 29th of last month, when a collision scene was being taken—there happened almost a real collision and a real accident too. The Artiste playing the role of a kidnapper driver was driving like a demon. Most probably he thought he was doing something real and was showing his driving prowess—which happens to be of a very high order. The first take was O. K. but Hem Chunder is young and he wanted to do something better and more life-like. The driver had no objection to the retake but others were afraid and felt apprehensive. The child who was to be kidnapped felt the thrill of the whole thing and was prepared for anything. The Director cried go—the clap sticks sounded and the motor raced at 50 m.p.h. The car came straight towards the camera, stopped three yards from the same but skidded and hit the truck most violently. There were people all round and it was sheer accident that a terrible accident did not happen! There was every chance of several people being terribly injured—but they escaped with minor injuries only. The driver felt very shaky after this and could not do more driving for the day! Some very thrilling train-collision scenes have been taken at great risk. If Hem Chunder can maintain his present speed the picture will be ready for the screen by the end of this month.

PHILIPPINE MILITARISM

WASHINGTON (By Mail).

Definite concessions to widespread criticisms in the United States of Philippine militarism and the part played in it by the American Military Mission, is indicated by recent events understood by observers "in the know" at the Capital City. The notorious conscription law fostered by the Philippine president, Manuel Quezon, with the aid of General Douglas MacArthur, which permits compulsory military training of young boys and girls and which was calculated to give the Philippine government a draft army five times the size of the United States army for a population of only some 12,000,000 has been crumbling in actual practice under the hammer blows of adverse comment from the peace forces.

At one time the conscription law proposed to draft no fewer than 1,250,000 men. The number has now been reduced to a proposed 400,000. The professional standing army which was originally stated to consist of 19,000 soldiers is now announced at the "marked down" figure of 10,000. The first batch of conscripts, expected to number 50,000, has been brought down to 20,000.

Not long ago the Emergency Peace Campaign, the National Peace Conference, the National Council for Prevention of War, and other anti-militaristic organizations launched a crusade of public education on the extraordinary details of the Philippine armament programme. They demanded the recall of the United States Military Mission altogether. Letters began to pour in on Washington. Press publicity initiated by the No frontier News Service and other agencies began to take effect. It is rumoured around the Capitol, and the facts make the rumours seem distinctly plausible, that a quiet and persistent pressure has been exercised by the Government against such a wholesale programme of militarization in the Philippines. It is pointed out that the administration, though not averse to military preparedness on a large scale in the U.S.A., understands that the only salvation and security for the Filipinos is economic health, while no economic security can be achieved when so heavy a proportion of the Philippine budget must go for military expenditure

VISCOUNT SNOWDEN DEAD

(Continued from Page 16.)

very comprehensive scheme for the consideration of the Conference. This scheme could not be put before the Conference to-day as some more leaders are expected to-morrow and Maulana Azad preferred to discuss his plans at den was yet a boy, England was in a ferment. The Chartist movement had laid a deep impress. "They were dangerous times for those known to hold radical opinions." Young Snowden had heard stories about this great movement which was the forerunner of the Labour and Socialist movement not only in Great Britain, but throughout the industrial world, from his father who had taken part in the demonstrations. No doubt the heroic deeds of the Charlists made deep impression in the young mind. "I was brought up in this radical atmosphere," he wrote, "and it was then that I imbibed the political and social principles which I have held fundamentally ever since."

AS CHANCELLOR

But Snowden did not enter life as a political agitator, but began life as a Civil Servant in 1886. He left the service in 1893 and entered politics. His experience and ability soon led him to the front ranks. Snowden soon made his mark and was looked upon as a leader of merit. ability and efficiency.

In 1923-24 when Labour formed the first Government, he became Chancellor of the Exchequer and produced the first Labour or Socialist Budget. It was then the difficulties came to be realised. The first Labour budget was not a Socialist budget. Again when Labour formed the Government in 1929 he was Chancellor again.

KING'S TRIBUTE

But Philip Snowden will not be known only as the pioneer of the British Socialist movement or as Britain's Labour Chancellor. His contribution to the solution of international problems which engaged his attention as Chancellor was great and was marked with deep understanding of the practical limitations. His services received wide recognition. In fact on his return from the Hague Conference in 1929 the following message from King George V was awaiting him.

"On your return home after three strenuous weeks at the Hague Conference I warmly congratulate you on an achievement which has earned for you the gratitude and admiration of your fellow-countrymen."

THE BETRAYAL

Mr. Snowden as Chancellor of the Exchequer might have written a new chapter in British Parliamentary history, if the Labour Government had not succumbed to the panic raised in 1931 by High Finance. The resignation of the Labour Government under the leadership of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald was a surrender of British Socialist movement to a virtual Tory dictatorship. This act came to be looked upon as a betrayal and Philip Snowden was party to it. It cost him dear inasmuch as he was denounced by the Labour movement. All that it brought him was a peerage and later quarrel with his chief. He resigned his seat in the National Government Cabinet in 1932 and went into retirement.

SONYA MARUTI TROUBLE AGAIN

Police Prevent Puja With Music: Daware Arrested

(From Our Correspondent)
POONA CITY, May 15.

After the lapse of quiet of one day, the Sonya Maruti affair figured prominently again this evening when, on an announcement that worship along with music, was to be performed to-night between 8 and 11 by Mr. Viswasrao Daware, large crowds thronged the Sonya Maruti Chowk which was beflagged and decorated for the puja ceremony.

An hour before the scheduled hour, large contingents of lathi and armed police arrived on the spot and were stationed at vantage points. The District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Wilkins, the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Mr. Mills, A.S.P., Davies, and the City Inspector Mr. Lickfold also arrived. The situation appeared tense. A batch of dozen priests was ready to officiate at the ceremony.

Shortly before 8 Mr. Daware arrived on the scene, but he was immediately met by the Police Officials, and soon Mr. Daware was seen being removed away in the Police van.

Later it was seen that the priests were asked to disperse.

It is reported that Mr. Daware was arrested under a warrant under Section 117 or 107, Criminal Procedure Code.

The efforts by Mr. Daware's son to secure the permission for performing the Puja, it is stated, proved a failure.

It is not definitely understood, but it is stated that Mr. Daware had secured the District Magistrate's permission to perform the Puja.

By midnight over 10,000 persons visited the temple, rang the bell and had "Darshan". All was quiet after midnight.

DAWARE RELEASED ON BAIL

POONA, May 15.

Mr. Vishwasrao Daware, President of the Varnashram Swarajya Sangh, Maharashtra, who has taken a prominent part in the recent Sonya Maruti Satyagraha, has been served with an order to show cause why he should not be bound over to keep the peace.

When Mr. Daware arrived at 8-30 p.m. at the temple, prepared to perform the Puja, he was taken by the Police to the City Magistrate. After interrogation, he was released on signing a bond of Rs. 1,000, with two sureties for a like amount. He has been ordered to appear in court on May 19.

A large crowd which had gathered at the temple, dispersed by midnight.—A.P.

"HUNTER" ARRIVES

GIBRALTAR, May 15.

The "Hunter" arrived from Almeria, towed stern first.—Reuter.

BHOR STATE CONFERENCE

POONA, May 15.

The Bhor State People's Conference met to-day under the presidency of Mr. R. G. Pradhan and passed a resolution asking Princes not to join the Federation as it was bound to fail.

The little church was full, but the marriage ceremony seemed in danger of being stopped, for the bridegroom was deaf.

The clergyman raised his voice: "Wilt thou have this woman for thy lawful wedded wife?"

Muslim Leaders Confer

(Continued from Page 16.)

to-morrow's meeting. It is expected that Dr. Alam will be coming to-morrow.

It is stated that Maulana Azad's programme is so framed as to arouse the necessary spirit of confidence among the Muslims and create the much-needed atmosphere for Congress-Muslim rapprochment. It is likely that Congress leaders in all provinces will take the initiative and will be asked to make simultaneous statements inviting Muslim support which will have a psychological effect in Muslim mass mind. Nationalist Muslims will make a raging and tearing propaganda all over the country in favour of the Congress call.

NO PAPER PACT

The consensus of opinion in to-day's Conference is that Muslims, in order to safeguard their rights, should rely on their own strength and not on paper pacts with the Congress. These paper pacts in the political world were of no value. There was general agreement on organising Muslims under the Congress banner which alone could make them strong and impregnable. So long as Muslims played for time and supported job-hunters and Government men, they could never make their force felt and were bound to remain weak, exploited by the upper class for their own purposes.

Leaders Attending Conference

(From Our Correspondent.)
ALLAHABAD, May 15.

The following is the list of Muslim leaders who attended to-day's Conference:

Messrs. Sajjad Zahir, Abdul Wahid Nazi Ali, Md. Hyatullah Ansari (Lucknow), Ali-Azahar (Patna), Akhtar Hussain Ansari (Agra) Massood Ali Nazir (Azamgarh), Zakaullah (Jalaun) Abdul Majid (Khwaja, Syed Hussain Zakir, (Lucknow) Mohd. Ashraf, Latifuddin. Ahmed (Agra), Mubarak Hussain, (Meerut) Mhod. Yusuf Qureshi, Sadique Ali, (Ballia), Mohd Nazim (Sultanpur), Hazarabegi Shah Avalfez, Syed Sibat Hussain, Dr. Faruq. M. D. Shukar Jafri Jaunpur Md. Ajmalkhan, (Bengal), Rauf Jafri. Anwar Sagri (Deoband).

Syed Khan (Azamgarh) Syed Razv (Ajmer) Abdul Wafa (Shahjahanpur) Md. Kasim (Sitapur,) Fazal Ahmed, Abdul Halim Sidiqui (Lucknow) Manzoorul Nabi (Saharanpur) Tufail Ahmad, (Sharanpur), Khan Bahadur Bashruddin, (Etawah) Sir Wazir Hussain Hafizul Rehman (Bijnor) Md. Faruqi (Bijnor) Salamatullam (Aligarh University) Siddiq Ahmed Sidiqui, (Aligarh). Abdul Razak, Abdul Khalik, Abdul latif abdulaahmed and abdul Salam. Persons after whom no place is given belong to Allahabad.

Allahabad Conference For Congress Propaganda Among Masses

ALLAHABAD, May 15.

A meeting of Congress and Congress-minded Muslim leaders of India was held this afternoon at the residence of Khwaja Abdul Majid, Advocate. Among those present at the meeting were Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Dr. Syed Mahmud, Khan Bahadur Basiruddin, Sir Wazir Hassan and others.

About 23 districts of various provinces of India were represented at the meeting and the total number of persons present were 50. Maulana Ahmed Saeed and Dr. Alam are expected to arrive here to-morrow.

Discussions centred round devising ways and means of approaching the Muslim masses of India in order to bring them under the Congress fold and of working the Congress programme through such Muslim co-operation.

No decision was arrived at at the meeting as some more prominent leaders are expected to arrive to-morrow, and the meeting adjourned at 7 p.m.—United Press.

QUIET ON FRONTIER

SIMLA, May 15.

Yesterday was quiet in North Waziristan. The Bannu Brigade (consisting of the 1st Argylls, the 1/17th Dagras, the 2/11th Royal Sikhs, the 2/4th Gurkhas and the 7th and 19th Mountain Batteries) carried out a reconnaissance to the South across the Shan Plain and returned to camp at midday. No opposition was met with and the withdrawal was only slightly followed up. We sustained no casualties.

The Razmak Brigade carried out a reconnaissance to Egamal Narai, east of Razmak, returning in the evening. No enemy was encountered.

There are no incidents to report from South Waziristan.

The following casualty which occurred on May 12, has been reported: killed, 2/11th Sikh Regiment, Subedar Taja Singh.—A. P.

NO CONFIDENCE IN BOMBAY CABINET

Karnatak M.L.C. Signs Congress Declaration

(From Our Correspondent)
DHARWAR, May 15.

Narasingrao Desai, independent member of the Bombay Council, signed the declaration of No-Confidence in the present Ministry, and urging the Government to convene the Council immediately. His declaration is sent to Mr. Kher, the Congress leader.

The Injunction Suit regarding the Governor's address, is still pending. The Municipal President did not obtain the members' approval for the address.

Informal Conference Of Leaders And Workers Meets At Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, May 15.

An informal Conference of Congress-minded Muslim leaders and workers began at about 2 p.m. this afternoon.

It is understood that the main problems confronting the Conference are the plan or work to be adopted by Congress Muslims to popularise Congress ideals, and the programme among the Muslim masses and the attitude that Congress Muslims should adopt in relation to other Muslim organizations.

It is understood that some schemes have been placed before the conference and this afternoon's sitting has been considering these schemes.

Prominent among those who have already reached here are Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Dr. Syed Mahomud, Mr. M. A. Saed Razmi, Mr. K. A. Bashiruddin, Maulana Tufail Ahmad, Maulana Abdul Siddiqi, Dr. Husain Zahir and Maulana Hafizurrahman.

Maulana Ahmad Saeed, Dr. Alam, Mr. Abdul Qadir Qasuri and a large number of others are expected to reach here this evening.—A. P.

NEW YORK COTTON 9 POINTS UP

Bullion Quiet And Grains Closed

BOMBAY, May 15.

On Saturday crossrates ruled quiet.

NEW YORK COTTON FIRM.

New York cotton was firm on trade buying influenced by Senator Bankhead's suggestion for the revival of the domestic allotment plan and President Roosevelt's intimation to revive Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

BULLION QUIET.

London gold and silver ruled quiet.

BRITISH MARKETS CLOSED

All British markets were closed to- day.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1937

New York, May

Previous closing	12.49
To-day's opening	12.58
Difference	plus 09
To-day's closing	12.58
Difference	plus 09

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1937

Liverpool, May 15.

Previous closing	6.97
To-day's opening	closed
Difference	closed
To-day's closing	closed
Difference	closed

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May	Rs. 231-0
July August	Rs. 237-0
New April May	Rs. 242-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, May 15.

Traders on the cotton market were interested in Senator Bankhead's suggestion of the revival in the domestic allotment plan together with President Roosevelt's intimation of the revival of agricultural adjustment administration.

Trading in October commenced at 12.58 i.e. 9 points higher than previous closing. Later however the market tended to decline and touched 12.57 on realising but the decline was temporary and the market contrived to hover about the opening level closing 12.58 with a rise of 9 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 15.

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (12.59/12.58) 12.78/12.77
October (12.41/12.40) 12.58/12.57
December (12.40/12.38) 12.56/12.55

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, May 15.

The market was closed to-day.

BRITISH MARKETS CLOSED

Bombay, May 15.

All British markets were closed today.

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, May 15.

Broach cotton for July August delivery moved between Rs. 238-4 and Rs. 235-8. The rate at 9-30 p.m. was Rs. 237-4.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association.)

Delivery Sept. 1937.

Bombay, May 15.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	8	8	3
Rates at 12-0 noon	8	8	3
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	8	7	9
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	8	8	9

May delivery was quoted 0-3-9 lower Clearing September Rs. 8-8-0 and May Rs. 8-4-9.

KARACHI MARKET REPORT

Karachi, May 15.

To-day's closing quotations: Sind cotton May 25/11, July 25/5, January 22/12/6, Panjab May 21/1/3, July 21/0/3, Oomra American May 25/10/6, July 25/10/3, Jan 25/12, strong wheat July 23/12/3, September 32/3, steady gram July 22/11; September 23/3/6, Toria May 43/5/6, July 43/12/6, September 48/0/3, Cottonseed May 17/12/3, July 18/1/3, September 18/8/3, Jan. 17/12/3.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, May 15.

Previous closing	4.94 1/16
To-day's opening	4.94 1/8
To-day's closing	4.94 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, May 15.

Previous closing	4.93.82
To-day's opening	4.93.95
To-day's closing	4.94.12

FRANC RATE

London, May 15.

Previous closing	110.25
To-day's opening	110.21
To-day's closing	110.26

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, May 15.

London exchanges opened steady with the sterling dollar quoted at 4.93.95 and steadily rose to 4.94.12 on better support.

Franc opened at 110.21 and closed at 110.26. The market was quiet and irregular with very little business transacting.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/28
Paris on Bombay (8.323) 8.323
New York on Bombay (37.34) 37.31
London on Milan (93.82) 93.87
Berlin on Bombay (0.91 7/8) 0.91 7/8
London on Shanghai (1-2 17/32) 1-2 17/32
London on Kobe (1-1 31/32) 1-1 31/32

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (11/16 to 11/16 per cent) 11/16 to 11/16 per cent.

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£249 buyers £249 1/2 sellers. Irregular) closed.
Lead (£21 1/2 buyers £22 sellers. Easier) closed.
Electrolytic Copper (£63 to £65) closed.
Glasgow Iron (£87) closed.

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, May 15.

The following cable information was received from London to night.

"India bought and sold. Speculators sold. Business small. Market quietly steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, May 15.

	Previous closing Prices.	To-day's Prices.
Spot	20 7/16d.	20 3/8d.
Forward	20 9/16d.	20 1/2d.

LONDON GOLD

London, May 15.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-0-8) £7-0-6 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, May 15. 10 p.m.

Silver ready	53	0	0
Silver 1st settlement	53	1	0
Silver 2nd settlement	53	4	0
Gold ready	34	6	3
Gold 1st settlement	34	6	0
Gold 2nd settlement	34	5	0
Sovereigns	22	1	6

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET REPORT

Jutes Practically Unchanged

CALCUTTA, May 15.

Jutes continued practically unchangbut the volume of business was very limited.

In coals there was less activity with limited trading. Teas were rather dull.

In Miscellaneous speculative leaders showed further downward tendency while others remained more or less unchanged. Government Securities were steady and unchanged. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—three per cent Government Paper 83 small lot; three and a half per cent Government Paper 94/10 small lot; four and a half per cent loan 1955/60 117/4 small lot.

Banks:—Imperial Conty 377; Reserve Bank 127/8.

Railway:—Howrah Amta Rly 117 small lot.

Cottons:—Bowreah Ordy 250; Elgin Ordy 120 small lot; Kesoram 7/2; New Victoria Ordy 1/3.

Coals:—Amalgamated 26; Burrakur 17/2; do pref 131 small lot; Deoli 7/4; Hurriladih 13/7; New Beerbhoom 15/2; St. North Damuda 4/4 ex div; Pench Valley 36/8; Ranee Gunge 35/8; Smala 2/4; Talcher 2/8; Howrah 56/12; Sendra 13; Craig 1/1; Kamarhatty 545; Lansdowne 173; National 23/8.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 11/6; Indian Copper 3/5 ex div; Rhodesia Copper 2/13; U. P. Electric 207/8; Indian Copper 3/5 ex div; Indian Iron and Steel 45/4; Bararee Coke 17/12; Dunlop Rubber ordy 19/14; do second pref 102; Star Paper 9/6.

Sugars:—Champaran 19/4 small lot; Raza 13/2; Samastipore 7/4.

Teas:—Bishnauth 26; Eastern Cachar 10/4.—A.P.

AHMEDABAD SHARE BAZAR

(From Our Correspondent.)

Ahmedabad, May 15.

The following are to-day's closing quotations of Share Bazar:—

Aryodaya Spinning 213/12; Calico 538/2; Gujarat Cotton 30; Jubilee 17/10; Marsdan 71/14; Motilal Hirabhai 53/12; Monogram 52/8.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, May 15.

Wheat May	5	12	0
Wheat September	5	13	6
Linseed May	8	5	9
Linseed September	8	8	9

The tone was steady.

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotation

Bombay, May 15.

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper closed finally at Rs. 94-6-0 at 2 p.m.

Fluctuations during the session were as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Opening	94	7	0
Highest	94	7	0
Lowest	94	5	0
Closing	94	6	0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, May 15.

To-day's opening rates were as follows:

General Motor (dol 54 7/8) dol 55 3/8
N Copper Mining (dol 48 3/8) dol 49 1/8
U S Steel Common (dol 94) dol 96 1/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 137) dol 131 1/2

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, May 15

Bengal Superfine	205/207
Bengal Fine	200/202
C P 1	228/31
C P 2	223/25
Arvi	223/25
Ellichpur	221/25
Berar	221/23
Khamgaon	221/23
Mulkapur	219/21
Khandesh	211/16
Jalna/Sailu	211/16
Burwah Sanavad	221/23
Mathia	189/93
Broach Fine	232/37
Punjab American	232/40
Sind N T	290/300
Punjab 289 F	305/10
Jagadia Ankleshwar	280/85
Kim-Kosamba	285/87
Surat	290/94
Navsari	302/07
Kampala	429/22

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, May 14

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Water Works Com	18
Amer Power and Light Pfd 5 per cent A	52 1/2
Ame Forn Power Pfd 7 per cent	49
Electric Power and Light	17
Electric Bond Common	17
Consolidated (Gas) Edison	35
American Tel and Tel	164 1/4
Western Union Telg	57 1/4
Chesapeake and Ohio Railway	57
Erie Railway	18
Great North Pfd Railway	54
New York Central Railway	44 3/4
Southern Pacific Railway	56
Union Pacific Railway	144
Amr Rolling Mills	33
Delaware and Hudson	44
Firestone Rubber	34
Brazilian Traction	22
Bethelehem Steel	79
Republican Steel	33
United States Steel	95 1/2
Amr Car Foundry	52
Anaconda Copper Mining	48 3/4
Int Nickel of Canada	58 3/4
Chrysler	109
General Motors	55 1/4
General Electric	50 1/2
Kelvinator	19
American Radiator	21
St Oil of N J	64
Socony	18
Chase Bank	49 1/2
National City Bank	44
Sun Life of Canada	650
Amr Celenase	37
R. C. A.	9
Crucible Steel	60
National Steel	81
United S Smelting	83
Amerex	27 3/4

Market improved on reduced selling pressure and termination of the strike in Jones and Laughlin Steel works. Turnover 1¼ lac shares. U. S. Steel Corp. working 87 per cent. Carloadings up 98600 units. Standard Oil of N. J. earned dol 3.73 for the year 1936.

Gold Exports

Bombay, May 15

Bar gold valued at Rs. 41,24,640 was exported from Bombay to foreign countries during the week ended May 15, 1937.

The P. and O. mail steamer 'Viceroy of India,' which sailed from Bombay for London on Saturday afternoon, carried the gold with the following descriptions: gold worth Rs. 24,03,496 for London optional New York, Paris or Amsterdam; gold worth Rs. 2,99,006 for London optional Amsterdam, Paris or New York; gold worth Rs. 3,81,534 for Amsterdam via London and gold worth Rs. 10,40,604 for London.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 2,97,55,52,315.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, May 15

Wheat	44,438	cwts.
Linseed	22,957	cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	1,486	cwts.
Gingellyseed	1,317	cwts.
Poppyseed	422	cwts.
Groundnuts	7,615	cwts.
Castorseed	3,239	cwts.
Rice	17,376	cwts.
Myrabollams	5,077	cwts.
Cottonseed	12,653	cwts.
Gram	8,741	cwts.
Joowar	5,928	cwts.
Maize	16	cwts.
Barley	354	cwts.
Bajree	1,344	cwts.
Indian sugar	14,507	cwts.
Coal	2,707	tons.

BURMA CORPORATION LIMITED

Bawdwin Mine: During the month of April 38,871 tons of ore were mined. 33,590 tons of Ore were milled in the Treatment Plant producing 11,666 tons of Leady Concentrates.

8,495 tons of Lead-bearing material, including 206 tons of High Grade Ore were smelted in the Blast Furnaces, producing 4,416 tons Hard Lead for treatment in the Refinery.

Refinery Products were:—

6,375 tons Refined Lead
520,000 ounces Refined Silver.

Of Silver production 764 ounces were recovered from the treatment of Copper Matte.

Experimental Zinc Plant produced 5,842 tons Zinc Concentrates, assaying 7.2 ounces of Silver, 3.65 per cent Lead, 57.75 per cent Zinc.

In addition to the above 800 tons Copper Matte were produced from the treatment of accumulated smelter by-products and 6,233 tons Copper Ore.

100 tons of Refined Antimonial Lead and 360 tons Speiss were also produced.

Included in the tonnage of Refined Lead is 253 tons recovered from the smelting of Copper Ore

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 15

Following a small rise of 7 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 235 for Broach J/A delivery and advanced to Rs. 235/8 on short covering. Later on there was some realising and prices declined to Rs. 234/10. The tone of the market was steady. Liverpool market is closed to-day. Later on there was improved buying by local operators and prices improved to Rs. 235/4 for Broach J/A delivery. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	230	8	0
Broach J/A	236	4	0
New Broach A/M	242	0	0
Oomra May	223	0	0
Oomra July	223	12	0
New Oomra D/J	220	8	0
Bengal May	196	0	0
Bengal July	196	0	0
New Bengal D/J	184	0	0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, May 15

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	F G	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P		202	199	196	193
Punjab		202	199	196	193
Oomra No. 3	229	226	223	220	
C P No. 1	242	239	236	233	
C P No. 2	233	230	227	224	
Broach No. 2		237	235	232	229
Punjab-Ame		245	243	240	237
Surat		296	294	291	288
Rajpipla		291	288	286	283
Navsari		306	304	301	298

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, May 15

Yesterday London gold prices advanced 2 1/2d. to £7-0-8. London Paris Exchange rate was one point down at 110.25. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.94 1/16. London silver prices advanced 1/16d. to 20 7/16. India bought and business was small. The market was quiet. New York silver prices advanced 1/4 cent to 45 1/4 cents. Montreal silver futures were 15 points up. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 4.94 1/16. The local silver market was quiet but steady while Gold market was easy on increased selling. The tone was easy.

GOLD

Ready	34	7	0
Vaishakh	34	6	3
Jeth	34	5	0

SILVER

Ready	52	15	0
Vaishakh	53	0	0
Jeth	53	3	0

Montreal Silver

Montreal, May 14

May	45.05 —05
July	45.20 plus .15
September	45.30 plus 15

N. Y. Silver

New York, May 14

Spot silver prices were raised 1/4 cent to 45 1/4 cents.

LONDON SILVER REVIEW

London, May 13

"Messrs. Mocatta and Goldsmid state that the market during the past week was featureless and very quiet apart from an extension of open positions. India absorbed small offerings by China, but the market is in a rather stagnant condition. Stocks in London are estimated at six million ounces."—Reuter.

LONDON METALS

London, May 14

Copper	£	57	0	0
Spelter	£	22	5	0
Lead	£	22	15	0
Tin	£	242	15	0

Bombay Metals

London Market:—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£62-0-0
Standard copper 3 months	£57-5-0
Electrolytic copper	£65-0-0
Bombay market:—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 42-8-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 57-0-0

Tone:—Steady.

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, May 15

The local market was firm and steady and foreign advices were good which attracted buyers to put fresh business in the market. Undertone was good.

Linseed May	8	5	0
Linseed September	8	8	0
Wheat May	5	11	6
Wheat September	5	13	0

Long Liquidation In Steel Shares

Absence Of Support

OPERATORS NERVOUS AND TENDENCY EASY

BOMBAY: May 15.

The Share Bazar re-opened after the Settlement to-day and with general long liquidation in Tata Steel shares prices declined. There was a marked absence of any important support. Operators are nervous and the tendency of the market was easy.

In view of inability of small Operators to pay in full their losses, outside business will be reduced considerably. There was some forced selling in the market to-day.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened to-day at Rs. 1,510 and after advancing to Rs. 1,540 prices declined to Rs. 1,480. Ordinary shares also after opening at Rs. 331 advanced to Rs. 334 and later declined to Rs. 327.

In other Sections there was scattered selling which weakened prices.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, May 15.

	Rs.	as.
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 8)	296	4
250 BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25)	877	8
100 CENTURY	185	0
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)	275	0
100 COLABA (nil)	183	12
100 Coorla	107	8
250 David	75	0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	375	0
1 E.D. Sassoon (nil)	0-9	-0
100 Finlay (Rs. 2-8)	135	0
100 GOKAK	201	4
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1725	0
100 Indore	46	4
100 Khatau (Rs. 2)	100	0
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 8)	307	8
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	575	0
250 Madras United	11	0
1,000 Morarji (nil)	1,100	0
250 Model	56	4
50 MYSORE (Rs. 3)	118	12
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	235	0
100 Oosmanshahi (Re. 1)	51	0
100 Phoenix (10)	312	8
25 SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	77	8
1000 Sholapur (Rs 50)	2,300	0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 1-8)	90	10
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 1-4) XD 241	4	
100 Swan (nil)	108	2
500 Vishnu (Rs 50)	1300	0
1000 Western	805	0
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	109	0
25-50 Central (As 12)	34	0
500 Imperial	1532	8
125-500 I. Conty. (Rs. 7-8)	373	12
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	137	8
100 Reserve Bank	129	-8
5 Union (As 4)	5	10
CEMENTS		
100 Associated	168	0
10 BUNDI (As. 10)	41	0
100 Coimbatore (Rs 10)	221	4
70 Gwalior (Rs. 4)	131	4
160 INDIAN (Rs. 24)	541	4
10 Katni Def (Rs. 83-8-9) 2322.	8	
100 KATNI ORD. (Rs. 10)	391	4
75 Okha (Rs. 7)	300	0
10 PUNJAB (As. 12)	30	0
100 SHAHABAD (As. 14)	511	14
70 United	165	-0
INSURANCE.		
80-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	1,155	0
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	15	0
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	43	10
20 Mercantile	55	0
200 Oriental (125)	5,800	0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	7	11
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahmedabad Old (6)	170	0
1,000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 45)	1,665	0
10 Ajmer (Rs. 4)	13	8
50 B'BAY TRAM (Rs. 2-8) 151	4	
100 Bom Suburban (Rs. 6)	190	0
10 Broach	14	4
100 Karachi (4)	267	8
100 Poona (4)	285	0
100 Surat (Rs 6)	208	12
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	179	6
1000 TATA POWER (Rs. 40)	1,502	8
RAILWAYS		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	905	0
100 C. Province	94	12
100 Dhond Baramati	102	0
100 Gujarat	94	0
100 Mandra Bhon	97	8
100 Pachora Jamner	97	0
100 Sara Siraigunje	101	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, May 15

Century (196/4) 192 186 185
Bombay Dyeing (897/8) 882 886 880 881 877
Kohinoor (313/12) 306 307 305 307
Central India (285) 276 280 276 277
New Great (240) 238 235
Simplex (93/12) 90 93 91 90/10
Swadeshi (252/8) 241 243 241 X.D.
Bundi (41/12) 41/8 40/8 41
I Cement (552/8) 542 545 540 545 542 541
Punjab (30/8) 30
Shahabad (521/4) 517 518 512 511/14
Andhra (1677/8) 1675 1665
Tata Hydro (180/10) 180 179/6
Tata Power (1522/8) 1510 1508 1515 1502 1507 1505 1502
Tram Ord (151/4) 151/14 151/4
T Steel Defd (1590) 1510 1535 1520 1535 1490 1505 1485 1497 1480 1485 1490
T Steel Ord (341) 331 330 334 332 335 327 330 328 329
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (177/8) 177/4
Bellapur (173/12) 173 171
B Steam (282/8) 278/12 282/8
B Burma (732/8) 710 712 717 702 705 703

500 Tapti Valley	768	12	
MININGS			
10 SHIVRAJPUR, (As. 8)	63	0	
30 TATA STEEL DEF (Rs. 718)	1490	0	
75 TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs. 6)	329	0	
MISCELLANEOUS			
100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	315	0	
50 B. SUGAR (Rs. 7)	171	4	
200 B'bay Safe Dep (Rs. 40)	900	0	
250 BOM. STEAM (Rs. 16)	282	8	
125 B. BURMA (Rs. 12-9)	703	12	
50 Do. Conty. (Rs. 6)	236	4	
8sh. Br. B. Petrol (nil)	5	15	9
50 B TELEPHONE (Re 1-8)	115	8	
9 Burma Corp. (As. 8)	11	8	
2sh. Indian Copper	3	6	
10 Indian I. and Steel	45	0	
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 4)	135	0	
50 I. Invest. Trust (Rs. 2)	49	0	
100 I. Radio Defd. (12)	610	0	
100 I Radio Ord (15)	530	0	
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 25)	616	8	
15 Scindia	26	14	
30 PREMIER CON.	94	0	
25 Tata Oil (nil)	24	0	
PREFERENCE.			
7 p.c Andhra Valley	1510	0	
6 p c Bombay Steam	298	-12	
7 p.c. Bom. Tram (TF)	82	4	
5 p.c Centra. India (T.F.)	537	8	
7 p.c Katni 1st	136	4	
7 p.c. Katni 2nd (T.F.)	146	4	
7½ p.c Punjab Cement	15	0	
6-1/4 p.c Prem Const 1st	104	8	
6 1/4 p.c. Prem Const 2nd	99	0	
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	150	0	
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1515	0	
6 p.c Tata Steel 1st	200	0	
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	177	0	
7 p.c Vishnu	392	8	
DEBENTURES.			
3-3/4 p.c Andhra Valley	101	0	
6 p.c Andhra Valley	110	0	
4 p.c. Bom Telephone	51	8	
7 p.c Sholapur	80	12	
6 p.c Tata Hydro	110	0	

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on forward List.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 15

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 99/12
3 per cent 1951/54 101/2
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 102/14
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 94/7
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 105/14
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 107/2
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 110/9
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 117/8
3 per cent U P Bonds 97
5 per cent 1939/44 105/6
5 per cent 1940/43 108/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan 104/12

TAX FREES

5 per cent 1945/55 119/7
4 per cent 1953/63 111/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 104/12
5 per cent 1935 Mysore 124

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1974 107/6
4 per cent M Deb 1974 107
5 per cent M Deb 1949 117
5 per cent 1954 129
6 per cent K P T 1956 129
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 101/8

Note:—In absence of any inquiry Securities ruled steady.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, May 15

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/16
LONDON—
Banks's selling T T D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/8
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32
NEW YORK:—
B C Rate T T 271 3/8
Bank's selling T T 269 3/8
Bank's buying T T 267 1/4
PARIS:—
Bank's selling T T 825
Bank's buying T T 840
JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 77 1/2 (1/8 lower from July.)
Bank's buying T T 77
AMSTERDAM:—
Bank's selling D D 67 3/8
JAVA:—
Bank's selling D D 67 1/8
HUNGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 83 3/8
SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 81 1/8
SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 156 1/4
BERLIN:—
Bank's selling D D 91 1/2
CROSS RATE:—
New York London 4.94 14th instant
Japan London 1/2 15th instant
Hongkong London 1/3 15th instant
Shanghai London 1/2 1/2 15th instant
Java London 8.97 1/8 15th instant
London Paris 110.25 14th instant
London Belgium 29.33 1/2 14th instant
London Switzerland 21.60 1/4 14th instant
London Berlin 12.32 1/4 14th instant
London Stockholm 19.40 5/8 14th instant
London New York 4.93.82 14th instant
London Amsterdam 8.99 3/8 14th instant
London Italy 93.85 14th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet Near Steady Forward.
Gold £7-0-5 1/2 13th instant
Gold £7-0-8 14th instant
Silver London Ready 20 3/8 13th instant
Silver London Ready 20 7/16 14th instant
Silver London Forward 20 1/2 13th instant
Silver London Forward 20 9/16 14th instant
Silver New York Ready 45 13th instant
Silver New York Ready 45 14th instant
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 13th instant
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 14th instant
London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 13t. instant
London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 14th instant.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
MONEY:—
Call 3/4 per cent.
3 months 1 1/4 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Steady

Indian Sterling Loans

London, May 14

Call Loan London		1/2
3 per cent	77	1/8
3 1/2 per cent	98	1/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59		103
4 per cent 1948/53	105	3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55		110
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	112	1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	112	1/2
3 per cent 1949/52	97	3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	76	3/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	102	1/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	102	1/8

Sport From All Quarters

The German Derby

AGA KHAN ENTERS EIGHT HORSES FOR BROWN RIBBON OF GERMANY

The Aga Khan has entered eight horses for the Brown Ribbon, of Germany, the German "Derby" which is run at Munich on August 1. 14 English horses were entered for the race originally, but only nine of these entries have been confirmed, the Aga Khan's eight and one other. The winner gets £8,000. The entrires include 13 French horses, 5 Italian and one each from Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

In the year 1780, Edward, Earl of Derby founded the famous English classic which bears his name at Epsom, as a race to test the qualities of three-year-olds. Later on, Hamburg inaugurated the first German Derby at the Horner Race Track, and this event for the "blue ribbon" soon became the most important running race in Germany. Every year this race determines which is the fastest three-year-old, so that the best German stables enter horses to compete for the much coveted "blue ribbon."

The first horse-race to be held in Germany was run a Doberan in Mecklenburg in 1827, though regular racing did not develop until 1835, when the first flat races were held at Juethorn, near Hamburg. The great interest taken by the Hamburgers,—it is said that one the days of the races the city was empty and the exchanges closed—clearly showed that horse-racing would be just as popular in Germany as it was in England. The manner of conducting a race was much the same a century ago as it is to-day. Then, as now, there were good riders and bad riders, false starts and paddock "parades". These races continued to be a success until 1848, when the Revolution distracted public interest for a short period. It was, therefore, not until 1852 that horse-racing as a sport really began to develop. In that year the Hamburg Racing Club was organized and a track was built near the city at Lockstedt, having a circumference of 2000 "ells", or about 1,200 yards (1,760 yards equals one English mile) Temporary grandstands were put up, as well as a weighing—in shed and a judges' stand with place for a brass band

First Big Race

The first big race on the new track was run on Sunday, August 8, 1852. The attendance was so large, and the public enthusiasm so great, that a second race day was soon arranged. Success continued to follow the club's efforts.

In 1855 a new track was purchased, having a circumference of 3,000 ells and a width of 150 feet, situated near the Hamburg suburban village of Horn, half a mile from the city.

The track at Horn became the scene of the classic German Derby, which was formerly established under the auspicies of the Hamburg Racing Club in 1867 under the name of the "North German Derby". The promoters of this race were Count Wilamowitz-Moellendorf and Count von Schwiekew-Margoninsdorf. The promoters' terms and conditions were as follows: "1869. North German Derby. Purse 1,400 Thalers, subscribed by North-German sportsmen for horses from the States and provinces belonging to the North German League, which were foaled in the year 1866. 25 Thalers entrance fee and full amount of forfeit-money. Weights: Stallions and Wallachs 112 pounds; Mares, 109 pounds. Distance 1/4 German mile. Second horse receives 100 Thalers from entrance—and forfeit—moneys Third horse receives back entrance fee. To be signed and recorded with the Secretary of the Hamburg Racing Club on or before November 1, 1867"

First German Derby Run

In 1868, the North German Horse Breeding Associations was organized, and in 1869 the first German Derby was run. Thirty-one horses were entered, of which five started. The winner of the first German Derby was U. Von Oertzen's "Investment", who as a two? year-old the previous year had won the Hamburg Club Stakes. In the Derby itself, the favourite got a bad position and lost five or six lengths, but on the next long stretch he caught up with the field, and finally went under the wire half a length ahead of "Rabulist" of the Gravitz Farms. In 1889 the North German Derby was renamed the German Derby. The first Derby in 1869 gave prizes to the amount of 6225 Reich Marks. Since 1897, the total amount of the purse has increased to 100,000 Reich Marks. The running distance has changed considerably from time to time. From 1869-1871 it was 1/4 German mile; 1872-1873, 2510 meters; 1874-76, 2500 meters; 1877, 2400 metres; 1878-83, 2600 meters; 1884-94, 2500 meters; since 1895, 2400 meters, which is the correct Derby distance of 1-1/2 English miles.

Steady Rise In Attendance

In the course of years, the German Derby has grown in importance. In has served as a means of testing out the best breeds of horses with which to freshen up the German warm-blood stock, and at the same time to improve the efficiency of horse-breeding among the farmers. During the years just preceding the war, therefore, the German Derby had come to be one of the greatest sporting and society events in Germany. The attendance rose so rapidly that the accommodations for spectators were no longer adequate. In 1910 began the construction of new tribunes and tands. They were ready for use in 1912 and are still standing. The race-track grounds at Hamburg-Horn comprise an area of 450,000 square meters. The lengths of the tracks are as follows:—

A Flat track	2000 meters.
B Steeplechase	5500 meters.
C Training track	1650 meters.
D Sand track	(Under construction.)

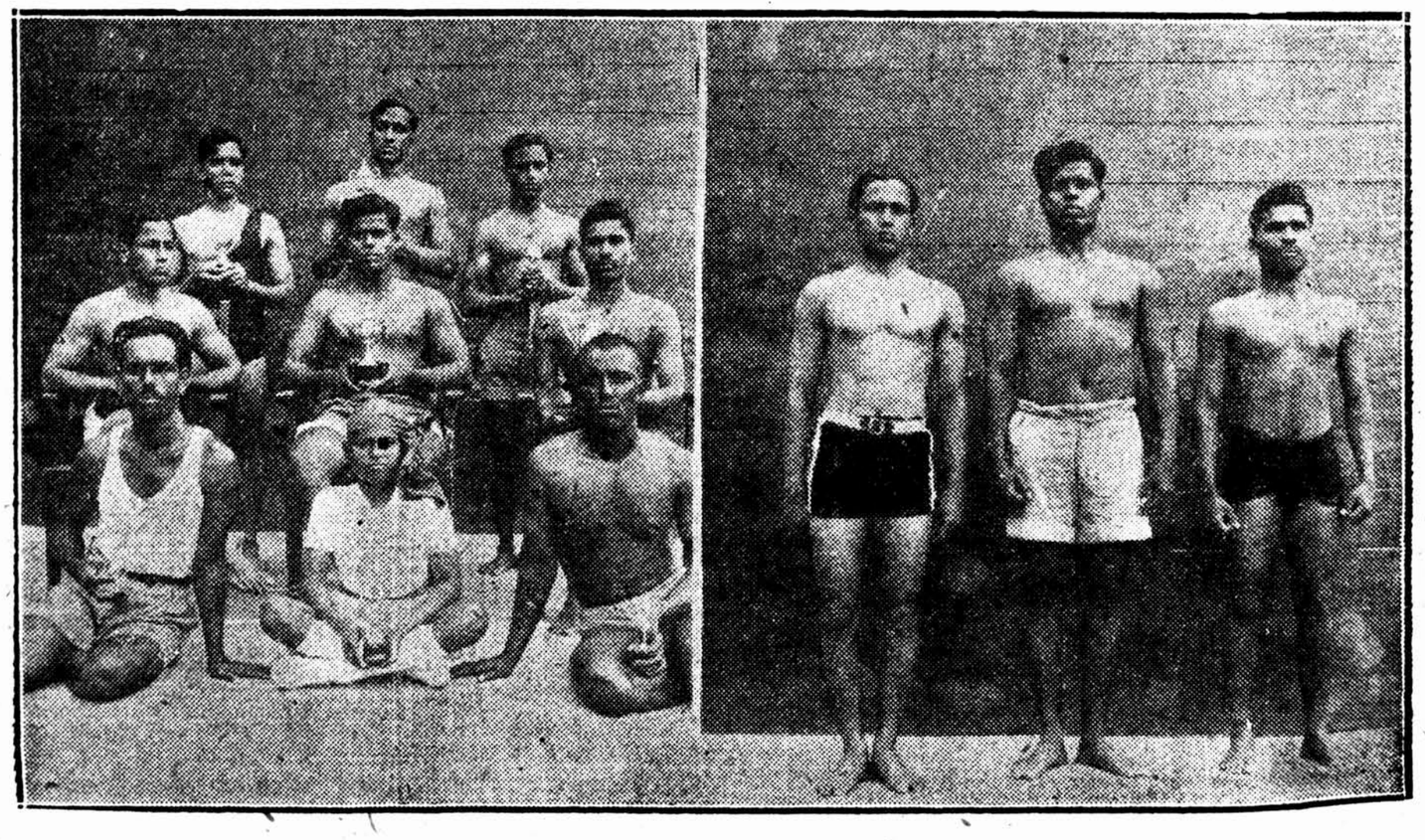
The race-track is fitted out with 157 private boxes for spectators, while the capacity of grandstands is as follows:—

Tribune No. I	2500 seats. 1000 places standing-room.
Tribune No. II	2500 seats.
Tribune No. III	1500 seats.

Even before the war, Derby Day was a festival for the people of Hamburg, and it remains so to this day. Although the confusion of post-war years raised many obstacles in the way of its success, so much so that in 1919 it had to be transferred to Berlin, yet since 1924 it has been possible not only to put the race back on its old footing, but even to make some additions to the programme of the meeting.

In 1935 the German Derby was celebrated as a popular holiday, the culmination of which was the great race itself. The German Derby is open to three-year-old stallions and mares from all countries except England, France, Belgium, Italy, and the countries outside of Europe. So far, the horse breeders of Germany, Austria, Hungary and Denmark have participated.

The attendance in 1936 exceeded for the first time the average for past good seasons of 30,000 persons. The number of foreign visitors has shown a marked increase in recent years, particularly from the United States. The record attendance at the German Derby is 57,000. The 1936 Derby was of particular interest, as the mare "Nereide" from the Erlenhof Stables.—E. Grabsch up,—ran a record race in 2min. 28.8 sec. On July 26, this same horse, in a race for the Munich "brown ribbon," which is also over a 2400 meter course, defeated the best French horse, "Corrider," with 2 min. 32.5 sec.



WINNERS IN THE PERFECT PHYSIQUE COMPETITION, ORGANISED IN THE HYDERABAD STATE: In the photograph to the right are:—Syed Abdulla (Chadarghat High School), M. Hari (Vivekavardhini Gymnasium), and H. C. Muire (St. Patrick's High School, Secunderabad), the First Prize Winners in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Divisions of the Competition, respectively.

WORLD ROAD CHAMPIONSHIP

Race For Boy Cyclists

What is claimed to be the greatest cyclist fixture ever held in Australia—a world's road championship for boys under sixteen—is in the process of organisation. It will form part of Sydneys' 150th Anniversary Celebrations in 1938, and will be contested by entrants from Great Britain, France, Italy, Holland and many other leading countries. Hubert Opperman, the famous Australian cyclist will curtail his overseas engagements to take an active part in the organisation, while Mr. Bruce Small, pioneer of racing for boys, will complete overseas contracts before returning from Europe with Opperman and L. Rogers. Another Anniversary item, says Austral News, include the government's decision to give £150,000 towards two commemorative pavilions, later to be used as permanent exhibition halls, at the grounds of the Royal Agricultural Society. After the Coronation, a big publicity drive costing about £20,000 will be set in action and every Australian attending the Coronation has been urged to bring back visitors to the celebrations.

HISTORIC BALL USED

Forty Five Years Old

In a perfect state of preservation despite its 45 years, a cricket ball used in the England versus Australia match in 1892, was brought into commission again to open a match at Wagga, New South Wales. Originally, says Austral News, it was given by the champion Surrey bowler, the late George Lohmann, to Mr. M. Tier and has now been given by its present possessor, Mr. J. Tier of Wagga as a permanent trophy for Wagga clubs.

STEVE DONOGUE WINS A DOUBLE

The 53 year old Steve Donogue, showing his old skill, recently brought off a double by winning on Take Time and Broken Tendril at Newmarket.

HARRY SMIRKE'S FIRST MOUNT

Harry Smirke, brother of the Aga Khan's first jockey, Charles Smirke, had his first ride on Shour, in the Apprentice Plate at Newmarket. It is a pity Shour swerved at the start.

SUNDAY EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Lucky Number Scheme

Preserve this Copy It May Fetch You Rs. **100!**

Each copy issued during the month of May 1937 will bear a number on the last cover page. 37 of these Numbers have been selected by us at random and these numbers are denosited in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd.

After the last issue of this month the envelope will be opened and the Numbers will be published in one of the issues of the next month.

The price of the copy will be stated against each Number and those who return the copies bearing these "Lucky Numbers" will receive from us the stated price. We shall buy back the copies at the following prices:—

1 copy at	Rs. 100	
2 copies at	„ 50	each
4 „	„ 25	„
10 „	„ 10	„
20 „	„ 5	„
Total	Rs. 500	

37 Readers Stand to get Rs. 500

Thus 37 of the readers will have the right to sell back to us their copies bought at As. 2 only at prices varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 5 acc ording to the number they have on their copy.

Don't Miss Your Copy

PACIFISM HELD TREASONABLE

Nazi Court Awards 11 Years' Penal Servitude To Catholic Priest

The three weeks' trial of Catholic youth leaders before the Nazi "People's Court" ended last month with the sentencing of the chief accused, Father Rossaint, to eleven years' penal servitude, and other accused to five years. two years, one year and six months respectively.

The charges were nigh treason by virtue of pacifism and entering into relation with former Communist youth leaders to establish a joint Catholic-Communist youth front.

Throughout the trial the President of the Court have bullied every witness whose evidence redounded for the defendants, accusing them of perjury and telling them they would be punished.

In summing-up, the President denounced Rossaint as a traitor on the grounds of his connection with the Catholic Peace Society.

"Pacifism," he declared, "leads in the last resort to conscientious objection to military service, which is treason. Besides Rossaint's character was revealed by the fact that he had written pacifist letters to the President of the Disarmament Conference in Geneva.

He poured scorn on Rossaint's defence that his conversations with Communists had been solely directed to converting them to Catholic ideas.

The high spot of the trial was the heroic demeanour of young Communists, brought from prison in prison garb, to testify for the prosecution, but whose evidence, despite all threats, was wholly for the defence.

Bertha Karg, a young girl serving a sentence of 15 years for trying to restart the Young Communist League, declared that Father Rossaint had refused all her United Front proposals and tried to convert her.

The Paris Catholic newspaper L'Aube, praising the Communist witnesses, refers particularly to Bertha Karg's reply when the presiding judge asked her if she did not admit at least, that Father Rossaint was a pacifist, and thus a traitor.

"I know only that he is a man of peace," she replied, "as befits the beliefs he professes."

BLACK CAT KILLED— HOME DESTROYED!

A few nours after their black cat had been killed by a car, fire destroyed the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Amer, of Pickaxe Lane, South Warnborough, near Alton (Hants), on April 18.

With their children they were trapped in the bedrooms, but Mr. Amer let himself out with a sheet rope, got a ladder and rescued his family.

When he was calling the fire brigade the 'phone came away in his hand.

BRITISH WAR PLAY RUNNING IN BERLIN

"Journey's End", R C. Sherriff's war play, has been produced in Berlin under the title "The Other Side". Miss Dodie Smith's "Call It A Day" is also running in Berlin. The title of this has been changed to "The First Day of Spring".

CORONATION DAY "DOWN UNDER"

Melbourne Plants Thousands Of Trees

Melbourne's Coronation celebrations on which £20,000 is being spent, will include the planting of thousands of trees along more than 200 of the city's streets. Five thousand trees are to be planted shortly, and another 10,000 will be ready in batches, every few months subsequently, says Austral News. With native eucalyptus and other trees will be English ash, popular and plane. More than £1,000 will be spent on illuminating Government buildings and the city council has allocated another £1,000 for illuminating and decorating Melbourne's town hall during the celebrations. Incidentally prisoner in all gaols in Victoria will be given a holiday from work and a special dinner on Coronation Day, and some long-sentence men will have their terms reduced by as much as two years

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Sampat Bhai gave me a good surprise on Sunday before last. You remember I told you last week that I had been to Matunga to visit the Balkan-ji-Bari there? Well, those children wanted to return the visit to me. And without ever informing me, about ten of them accompanied by Sampat Bhai arrived at my place on Sunday before last, early in the morning.

I feel so much pleased to receive friends at home at any time. Especially the children-friends, whom I recognise as "my dear younger sisters and brothers" are always most welcome at my place. It was really very kind and good of my Matunga friends to pay me a visit, and a surprise visit. That is more appreciative and more pleasing.

It was lucky to take tea with all of them that morning. I wonder if they were satisfied with what little I could give them in my haste and their hurry. Nevertheless, I felt over-joyed at serving them with even those simple things that were available at the moment. Any way, I must thank them heartily for the happiness they afforded me.

Let me hope many more children and many more such groups of the Balkan-ji-Bari will kindly come to me—on Sundays only, of course, and preferably at 4 p.m. I shall feel happy to meet them and give them tea. . . . Thus our friendship will increase, and we will come nearer and nearer each other—And thus will grow the great Brotherhood of Children!

PUTTING COURAGE INTO THE SHY CHILD

(By Margaret Conn Rhoads.)

We all realize that the child who is shy and constantly embarrassed by bashfulness has a handicap that needs very wise handling. Many times a parent can help a child to rise above this timidity and become happily sociable, delighting in personal contacts.

"June started out to be one of those little children who hide behind their mother's skirts at the approach of a stranger; her lips quivered if she were singled out for attention and she evaded the mailman and the milkman when they came on their daily rounds,' related a mother before a group of parent students. "I determined that she should never hear any of the family comment on her shyness. I also made up my mind to think of ways of helping the baby to overcome this handicap. I knew I should have to go very carefully along the way or I might make matters worse, but to-day June is such an unusually responsive child and meets people so easily that I feel my carefully laid plans were well-worth while.

"I began with the mailman as he came each day. I allowed June to stick the stamp on my letter. This seemed such a big thing to her! Then, with the letter in her hand to give the mailman, she forgot her fear and ran out to meet him. He helped me by not getting too friendly with her all at once. And in much this same simple way I acquainted June with the milk-man and the grocery boy. I let her put the tickets in the milk bottles and let her set the bottles out. That gave her an interest in the man who delivered the milk. I would empty the grocery boy's basket and hand her the empty container to give it to him. When guests came to the house I would ask her to open the door. She soon learned to ask them to be seated especially if their manner when they greeted her was not too familiar. Most little boys and girls like to get acquainted with a strange person gradually, but many older people are apt to gush over children, the moment they meet them. When June started for nursery school she was somewhat afraid of the experience. But each morning I let her take some small gift to the teacher and her joy in carrying the flower or the red apple or the cut out she had made lessened her consciousness of self and the problem was solved happily.

"Shyness or backwardness is often regarded by parents as a trait the child will outgrow and so they feel it need not be given special concern. I like to think that in our home we are 'always' helping the children to develop the traits that will benefit them. They should be able to meet people happily, be sufficiently self-possessed to enter into child activities and reap the joy of personal contacts. They should have the assurance within themselves that they are capable of joining in a conversation with a group of their age or of playing games with as much vim as the other children. Shyness induces an inferiority complex in the child that later makes the grown-up cheat himself of much advancement and many pleasures that are rightly his. To-day June at five can meet the guests in our

The Sea Urchins.

(Photo by M. J. Vyarawala).

"A Pleasant Evening."

Drawn by Br. K. Narayanan, (Companion No. 261.)

Children of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Home.

The Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Home Children are seen here gardening (left) and in the formation (right) of a Pyramid.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

Syt. Sampat Bhai, chief worker of the Matunga Balkan-ji-Bari distributing food to his friends at an excursion held recently.

home pleasantly, totally unconscious of herself. What picture would she have presented had we ignored her baby tendency or constantly commented on it? She would have been timid still, and little by little would have become more certain that she would always be a shy person.'

THE EAGLE KING'S STORY
(Continued from the last week's issue.)

He was about to enter when the sentries stopped him and asked, "You silly, what do you want here? Are you trying to enter the palace without our permission? That is impossible."

"I am very sorry for what I have done", said the Eagle, "excuse me. I have come to kill your Prince who has killed my dear wife. He deserves punishment for his wickedness. I am the king of the birds and shall kill him. "Ask him to come and fight with me."

The gate-keepers sent some men to inform the Prince of all that the Eagle said. The Prince was angry. He ordered his men to bring the Eagle and put him in the Pigs' sty so that they may kill him.

That night the Eagle was put in the sty. The men locked the sty and went away. The Eagle called upon the Fox to help him. The Fox appeared, killed all the pigs, and ran away.

When the Eagle was found alive in the morning, the men told the Prince that it had killed all the pigs. The Prince was very angry. He said "put him in the bulls' stables so that the bulls may trample him down."

That night the Eagle was put in the stables. The Eagle now called the Lion to help him The Lion soon appeared, broke into the stables, and killed all the bulls.

The next day to their surprise the servants found the Eagle alive amongst the dead bulls.

The news reached the Prince and annoyed, he ordered that Eagle should be shot in public. So, amidst a large crowd the Eagle was tied to a post and one of the soldiers aimed at him.

Then the Eagle asked the Ants to help him. The Ant quietly sat on the trigger of the gun and when the soldier was about to shoot, it stung his finger. The soldier shouted with pain and while he dropped the gun, a stray shot killed the Prince accidentally.

The Eagle escaped and sat on a tree. He saw some others aiming at him and suddenly called the sea to drown those people. The sea came and flooded the Palace grounds.

The whole crowd was under the sea, but the Raja and some others who knew how to swim, cried out "Oh! Eagle, we are sorry for what we have done. Spare our lives! You have killed our Prince."

The Eagle asked the sea to go away. Many people were drowned. Those who were saved came and knelt before him along with the Raja. The Eagle pardoned them.

Then the Raja had the Eagle taken to his nest in his chariot. The Eagle went home and when his friends and children heard what he had done they were very glad, and lived happily ever afterwards.

THE BICYCLE
(By Bro. Jacob Isaacs)

The word "Bicycle" comes from Greek Bi—two, Kuklos—circle.

I do hope many of you have seen pictures of earlier cycle where the front wheel was so large that it needed a great effort for the rider to mount to the seat at the top; also in contrast to this, the back wheel was so small that it looked more as though it should belong to a doll's perambulator.

But this machine was by no means the first one to be invented. The earliest cycle known was introduced by a German called Baron Von Drais in the year 1818.

It consisted of two wheels joined together by a plank on which the rider sat astride and propelled himself along the road by striking the ground first with one foot and then with the other.

This was called a donkey horse, and it must have looked not unlike the modern fairy cycles, except that it was big enough for a man to sit astride.

The next bicycle invented was nicknamed the 'Bone-Shaker' on account of the vibration caused by the frames being made of wood and the wheels of iron with no tyres.

Finally a better type of machine came on the market and gradually improved from year to year until it reached the present standard which is so fine and comfortable for every one.

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

Children under 12 years can join as members. boys and girls between 12 and 16 years can become companions and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as associates or patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage

If you think we could be of any service to you please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan",
BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

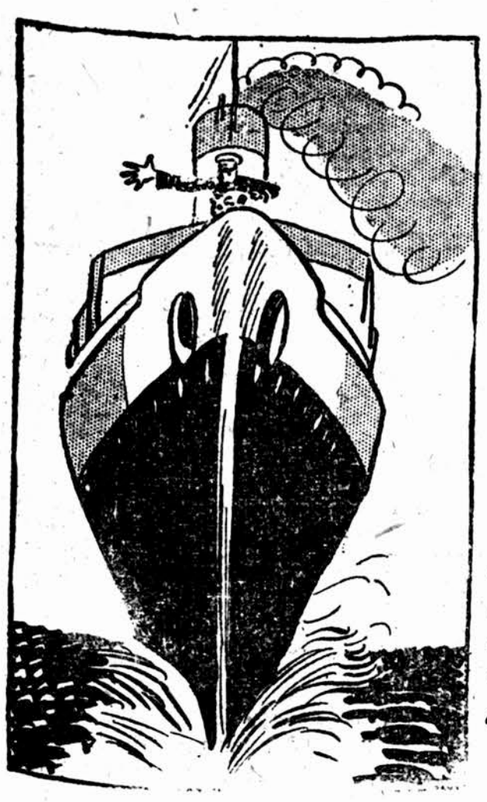
Our Humorist At Large

Visitor: "Is there a criminal lawyer in this town?"

George: "Yeah, but we've never been able to prove it."

"Understand, Jack, I am not a toy that is easily thrown away."

"One of my most treasured possessions—the shock absorber of my old car. I threw George into the ditch with it, and that is how I made his acquaintance."



The very careful captain turned round in mid-ocean.

"Will you take lunch on deck or in the dining room, sir?"

"Throw it straight overboard."

"Excuse me, darling, but I think you forgot to put moth balls in my summer suit."

World News From Across The Seas

In announcing a Coronation-cum-Whitsun holiday for M.P.'s from May 6 to 24 Mr. Baldwin mentioned that between those dates it would in any case be a difficult matter to reach the Palace of Westminster.

At the beginning of every session for the past century both Houses have passed a resolution instructing the Commissioner of Police for the Metfropolis to:

Take care that during a session of Parliament the passage through the streets leading to the House be kept free and open, and that no obstruction be permitted to hinder the passage of members....

That resolution is founded on an order of 1646 directing "the guard" to protect the House. Complaints about the impossibility of reaching the House because of crowds were made by M.P.'s both at the Jubilee and at the time o King George's death. But Mr. Baldwin's statement is the first tacit admission of the fact that there are times when the Sessional Order cannot actually be enforced.

* * * *

Lord Hailsham To Retire?

Lord Hailsham's health is now so much better that predicts that he would leave the Woolsack when Mr. Chamberlain remade his Cabinet are now most unlikely to be fulfilled.

It is true that the Lord Chancellor, who returned to duty in January after his long illness, has not yet entirely recovered his former robust health. The strain of both being Speaker of the House of Lords and carrying out his judicial duties is particularly heavy. To meet it the Lord Chancellor is intending to cut down his attendance at public functions and his outside engagments to a minimum. He will thus be able to continue to occupy the Woolsack in the new Administration while conserving his energies and rebuilding his health.

* * * *

English-Speaking Union

The English-Speaking Union whose extension was opened in London by Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, the Dominions Secretary, exists to promote friendship between Great Britain and United States

It was founded in 1918 by Sir Evelyn Wrench in small offices in side street off Strand, moved to Charing Cross, and finally to Dartmouth House in Mayfair. It has over 25,000 members, Americans outnumbering British by about 3.000. It publishes a monthly magazine "Landmark" and grants scholarships by which British boys can go to American schools; also the Walter Hines Page Travelling Scholarships for teachers to visit America.

* * *

Not "A Shropshire Lad"

Mr. A. E. Housman, three of whose manuscript poems were sold at Sotheby's recently, was not himself "A Shropshire Lad."

He was born near Bromsgrove, in Worcestershire, 1859, was educated at Bromsgrove School and St. John's College, Oxford, where he was "ploughed" in Greats. He went in for Newdigate Prize and sat up all night writing poems; next morning lesson in chapel contained ominous words, "We have toiled all the night and have taken nothing."

Housman's best classical work was done on Manilus, the poet who "put the multiplication tables into verse." His own verse was contained in "A Shropshire Lad" (1895). "Last Poems" (1922) and "More Poems" published posthumously in 1936. It will always be a puzzle how far Housman believed what he wrote.

* * *

An Arctic Story

Mr. D. N. Pritt, K. C. and his wife, gave a party in their Temple home to Mr. Harry Smolka, the journalist, whose recent adventures in Arctic Siberia have interested a large circle from politicians to geographers.

Mr. Maisky, the Russian Ambassador, turned up. The chief talk at the party was of Mr. Smolka's book ("40,000 Against the Arctic; Russia's Polar Empire," Hutchinson, 12s. 6d) and in particular, of one story in it. It is a really modern story of a conversation which the author had with an old native on the edge of the Arctic:

I chanced a question: "What do you think about motor-cars,"

"Good," he nodded.

"Ever seen one?" I went on.

"No, but I know all about it?"

"How would you describe it?"

'Describe it...Simply a sea-plane, like your outside. But no wings, and it runs on the ground only."

* * *

"Emperor Jones"

The B.B.C. wants a coloured actor to be "Emperor Jones."

Peter Crosswell, producer of the radio play, has found two possible among the 30 coloured actors he has interviewed at Broadcasting House. "I want a fine negro voice with the Southern American dialect," Mr. Crosswell says. "The man must be an established actor, for 'Emperor Jones' is one of the most exacting and difficult parts ever written. It is almost a monologue." Paul Robeson was the emperor when the play was first produced in London.

Herr Funk Gets Funk

Hitler opened an exhibition called "Give me four years time" in Berlin behind locked doors.

Herr Funk, Secretary of State in the Propaganda Ministry and a very influential official was late. "I gave orders to let nobody in after the doors are closed," said the guard at the door.

Herr Funk, without a word, got back into his car with his assistants, and was driven away. He told his friends he got funk.

Several high officials of the Storm Troops were also locked out, and they too were taken to task by Hitler by being unpunctual.

* * *

"Nothing Doing"

"It is the cheapest mouse-trap on the market, Sir", said the shopkeeper.

"It's nothing of the kind! Have you no a trap that'll kill the moose before it eats the cheese?"

Compulsory Holiday For M.P's.

(By Our London Correspondent).

Communist M. P. Passing Rich On £3 A Week

(From Our London Correspondent.)

While Gallacher, the Communist M.P., told the House of Commons that he is living in London on under £3 a week—and living well.

He scornfully rejected the suggestion that Cabinet Ministers should have a "flat" salary of £5,000 a year. "I can't understand how it is possible to spend £100 a week," he said.

NOT ON THE FACE OF IT

But money means nothing to Willie Gallacher. He said:

"If I had any money in my pocket I would give it to the first one who needed it", he said.

"My £3-a-week budget seems to have aroused a lot of curiosity, but really there is nothing intricate about it.

"Do I look as though I starved?"

His sun-tanned face justified his claim that "he is the fittest man in the House of Commons".

When it was hinted that his appearance suggested a well-conditioned capitalist rather than a proletarian leader, he countered: "That's plain. simple living on three quid a week and plenty of work for the principles I believe in".

"But the Big Secret, Mr. Gallacher, how is it done on £3 a week?"

He then gave the following return of his weekly expenditure:—

	£	s.	d.
Rent of bed-sitting-room	1	0	0
Food bought in	0	10	0
Lunches out, 2s. daily	0	14	0
High teas, 9d. daily	0	5	0

Mr Gallacher is a life-long teetotaller, but his one extravagant gesture in his self-imposed austerity is 3s. a week on tobacco.

MEALS AT A "PULL UP"

"One suit lasts me a year, and I allow 2s. a week for that and 2s. a week for newspapers", he said.

"The whole lot comes to less than £3 a week, and I never feel any need to exceed it

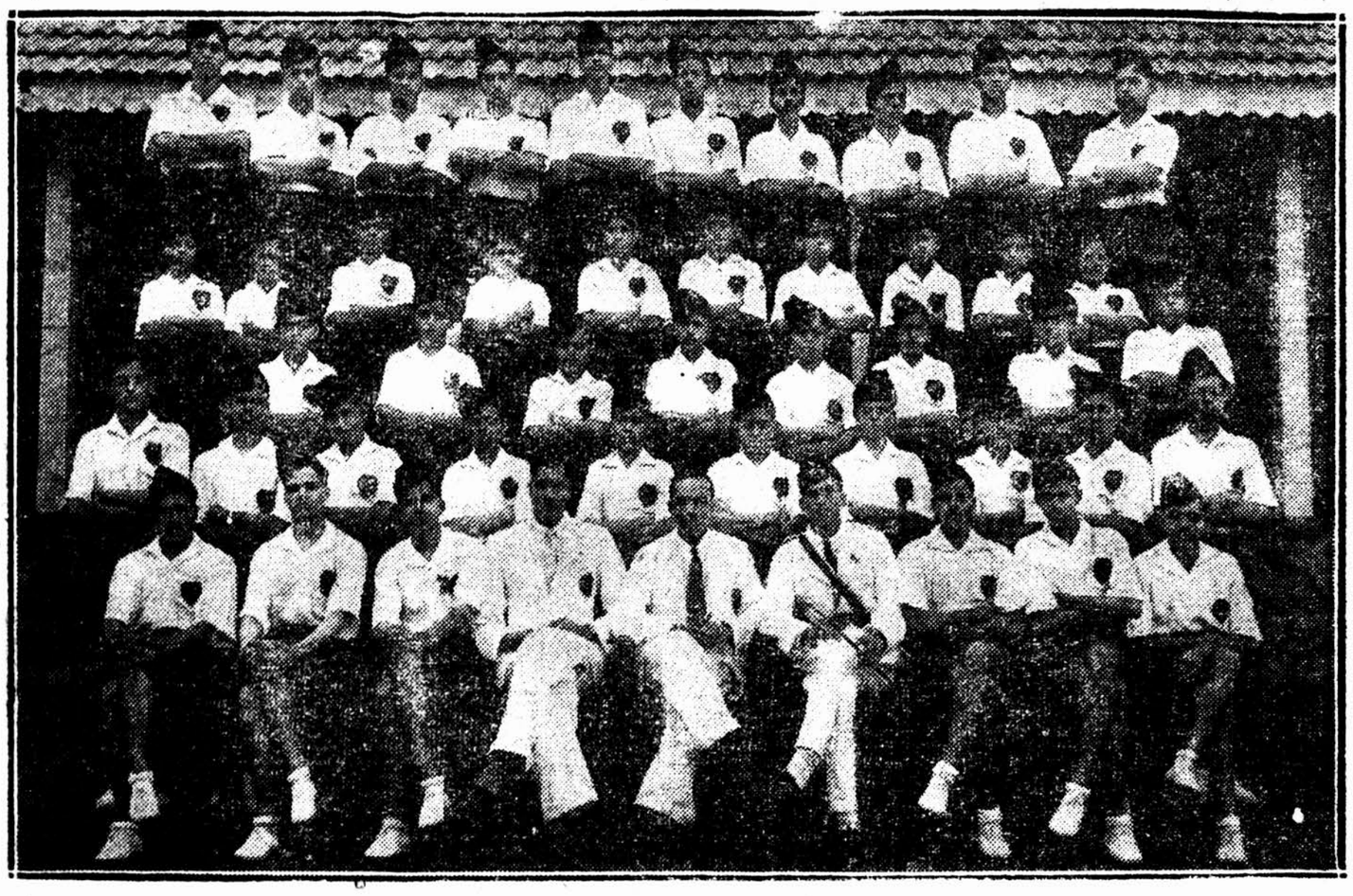
"I prepare my own breakfast of tea and toast, and my meals outside are taken at a cafe and a busman's 'pull-up'. The Members' dinning-room at the House is beyond my means," he said, with a wry smile.

It was pointed out that his weekly budget including 15s. for postages, came to less than half his M.P.'s salary of £400 a year.

"The balance goes to maintain my home in Paisley (just a modest little Council house) and the rest to [illegible] Funds" he explained.

But Mr. Gallacher is not posing as a model economist.

"I quoted my experience to the House simply because of my contempt for a system which permits extravagant salaries to one section while the workers are being crucified by the Means Test", he added vehemently.



MEMBERS OF THE BALAMARU THI VYAYA... MANDAL SEVADA L, MANGALORE: Started in 1920, it is at present the premier physical culture institute in the town. Seated in centre of front row is its President, Dr. U. N. Nayak, with the Chief Instructor, Mr. U. V. Kini, to his left.

A SIMON BY ANY OTHER NAME—?

Dr. Cooke-Taylor prospective Liberal candidate for Dulwich, at a National Liberal Club dinner:

"Simon—I remember him taking in this very club about the wickedness of taxing the current in the baby's bun. Now he is among the august Protectionists—Simon, Simple Simon, Simon Pure, and now Simon Magnus".

A PAGE FOR WOMEN

YOUNG WIFE BEGS A FAVOUR OF THE QUEEN

A 20-year-old London soldier's wife has written to the Queen begging a Coronation favour—she wants her to secure her husband's return from Singapore to a home station.

She is Mrs. Alice Barnett, of Tranton Road, Rotherhithe, and was married to Private Thomas Barnett, who is a year her senior, three days before he sailed with the 1st Battalion Middlesex Regiment, a year ago.

The War Office has informed her that he will not return till 1942.

"Couldn't your Majesty please help Tom come home to me and be stationed in England", she has written.

"An unmarried soldier could be sent to take his place and it would make Coronation year the happiest in my life. I know you will understand how much it means to have a husband to love and make a home for".

Mrs. Barnett is a cinem[illegible] and d[illegible] the old Kent[illegible]. She has [illegible] husband she [illegible]e £13 fare for him to c[illegible]ome on leave.

"His pay is only 10s. a week and he sends me 7s., so he cannot save anything himself", she told the "News Chronicle". "I can only hope the Queen will make our wedding day dreams of happiness come true."

FILM STAR DIVORCED, WED SAME DAY

Only a few hours after she had obtained a divorce at Reno from Wesley Ruggs, her film director husband, Miss Arline Judge, the film star, married Mr. Daniel Reed Topping, a New York millionaire and sportsman.

The previous day a judge granted her the divorce on grounds of mental cruelty.

The same judge performed the marriage service late at night.

Arline is 25. Her latest films inclue "Here Comes Trouble" and "Star for a Night".

Mr. Ruggles has directed many big films, including "I'm No Angel".

CUPID'S KNOT

To get married is to tie a knot with the tongue that you cannot undo with your teeth.—E. M. Wright.

LODHRA

WOMEN'S FRIEND & WEAPON AGAINST ALL ILLS.

Available at all Chemists & Druggists

KESARI KUTEERAM EGMORE—MADRAS.

'Do YouKnow Your Own Child?'

Probing Child's Mind At 3 Ages

QUERY TO PARENTS: Do you know your own child?

To help with the answer here are some character sketches taken from the revised "Handbook of Suggestions", published by the British Board of Education, (H. M. Stationary Office, 2s.) for teachers in elementary schools.

They sum up the most common characteristic of children at infant, junior and senior school age.

PORTRAIT OF A CHILD OF FIVE

"Active, restless; creature of relatively uncontrolled instincts leading to spontaneous and vigorous if somewhat fitful action, showing especially in love of play; naturally curious, constantly seeking to enlarge experience;

"Emotions often violent, but short-lived, though they may [illegible] lasting effects; very [illegible] in whom affection [illegible] implicit trust."

A CHILD OF SEVEN

"Finding pleasure in the display of physical power; enjoys self-assertion in various ways against companions; frequently given to boasting, whether justified or not; an individualist; loves to collect things; gradually losing confidence in self-valuation and other opinions begin to count.

A CHILD OF ELEVEN

"Is showing increased power of self-control; can see out of the tail of eye as well as directly in front; shows quicker response in dangerous situations, can deal with fire and edged tools in work; can hold together in the mind a set of diverse facts and discern maning in them as a whole.

"Sympathies, loyalties, ideals beginning to take shape, instead of short-lived impulses emotions settled down to group-loyalties, of gangs, clubs, teams and to altrustic dreams of adolescence.

"With growing sense of power and self-control feels more desire for independence; tends to oscillate unpredictably between childish and adult farms of behaviour; mixes self-assertion and self-distrust".

The last edition of [illegible] Handbook of Sug[illegible]ions", issued in 1[illegible]d 168,000 copies. The new book embodies newer, more enlightened educational ideas.

More space is given to the general plea that children should be studied and treated as individuals, to be trained for life and leisure as well as work.

Unorthodox methods of teaching (for example, imparting knowledge of geography and local industries, by following journeyings of a class's favourite football team), and the use of films, wireless, gramophones are encouraged.

Tips are given in the teaching of subjects ranging from music to gardening. physical training to League of Nations.

L. C. C. WANTS MANNEQUINS

Models For Fashion Students

Girls with a flair for wearing charming clothes will figure on the pay-roll of London County Council if a recommendation before the Education Committee is adopted, says the "News Chronicle."

Professional mannequins are to be employed as soon as possible to serve as models in the fashion classes at the Central School of Arts and Crafts, Holborn.

One mannequin will be required for each of the four classes once a month, and the rate of pay will be one guinea an attendance.

Mr. H. G. Murphy, principal of the school, said to a "News Chronicle" reporter.

"We have found ordinary models adequate for our historical dress classes, but when it comes to modern fashions we feel our students should have the opportunity to draw from models who can wear clothes 'with a difference."

THAT SPECIAL POSE.

"The additional expense will be more than justified by our having the real article.

"The ordinary model, however perfect her figure, does not possess the mannequin's curious sort of pose and special talent for showing off a dress.

"It is our policy to link up our classes with the industry concerned, and make it impossible for anyone to say that our students' knowledge is only theoretical.

"In the dress trade, buyers have a distinct convention for fashion drawing and won't look at anything unless the convention is observed."

IRAQ PRINCESS TO MARRY AIRMAN

Princess Rajiha, the sister of King Ghazi of Iraq, has become engaged to an Iraq army airman, Flight Lieutenant Abdul Jabdar Mahmoud. The announcement has given widespread satisfaction as indicating the true Arab democracy of the Royal Family.

The princess was taught by English governesses and has an enlightened outlook. She was born in Constantinople in 1911 and speaks Arabic, Turkish, and English fluently.

King Ghazi's other sister, Princess Azzah, last summer married an Italian hotel porter of Rhodes. She renounced her Moslem faith and became a Christian Energetic attepmts were made to prevent the marriage.

LORD DERBY'S GIFTS FOR FUTURE BRIDES

After Lord Derby had opened a touring British industries bazaar at Lancaster last month, he bought two canteens of cutlery. While they were being packed he turned to Mrs. Hoyle, the organiser. and, pointing to the canteens, said: "Please present one to the first lady helper at this bazaar who gets married, and the other to the second young lady from there who becomes a bride."

"COLOURED MEN WHO ATTRACT WHITE GIRLS"

The attraction which coloured men have for some young Englishwomen was commented on by the Common Serjeant (Mr. Cecil Whiteley, K.C.) during a case at the Old Bailey last month.

"What is the reason?" he asked.

Inspector Benton told him:

"I cannot understand it, but lots of girls, especially from the country, go to cafes frequented by coloured men and once they associate with a coloured man it is difficult to get them away.

"They won't have anything to do with white men. They are frightened of the coloured men and the physical fear seems to be an attraction."

The Common Serjeant: They often come to court and give evidence for these men. Are tthere many of these coloured men in the West End?

Inspector Benton: I should say hundreds They gather in cafes and seemed to do no honest work.

MECCA OF SUICIDAL LOVERS

Japanese Volcanic Islan Continues To Draw Disappointed Couples

The sulphurous pit of Mt. Mihara on "Suicide Island" is still, despite elaborate precautions, the mecca to-day of despondent lovers in Japan.

Police at the docks in Tokio have increased their vigilance and a barricade has been erected around the pit itself, but the suicides continue. There were 619 last year.

The suicides have brought prosperiety to the isolated island which had never known prosperity before. Its people, with farming and fishing as a side[illegible], are thriving on [illegible]nourishing tourists [illegible]ade

The path up the mountain is like that to a shrine. Carefully banked, drained and levelled, it is filled with people from 4 a.m. until dusk. A venerable grandfather thinks nothing of making the trip with a grandson strapped to his back, and schoolgirls make the pilgrimage a class holiday.

"Suicide Island" once was noted because its women had the longest hair in the world. The luxuriant growth of hair has been attributed to the extensive use of camelia oil, obtained from the dense hedges of red and white camelias which cover the lower slopes of the volcano.

Highly prized by Oriental women, this oil is now exported to all parts of Asia. It not only stimulates hair growth, the islanders say, but also imparts a glossy blackness to otherwise brownish hair.

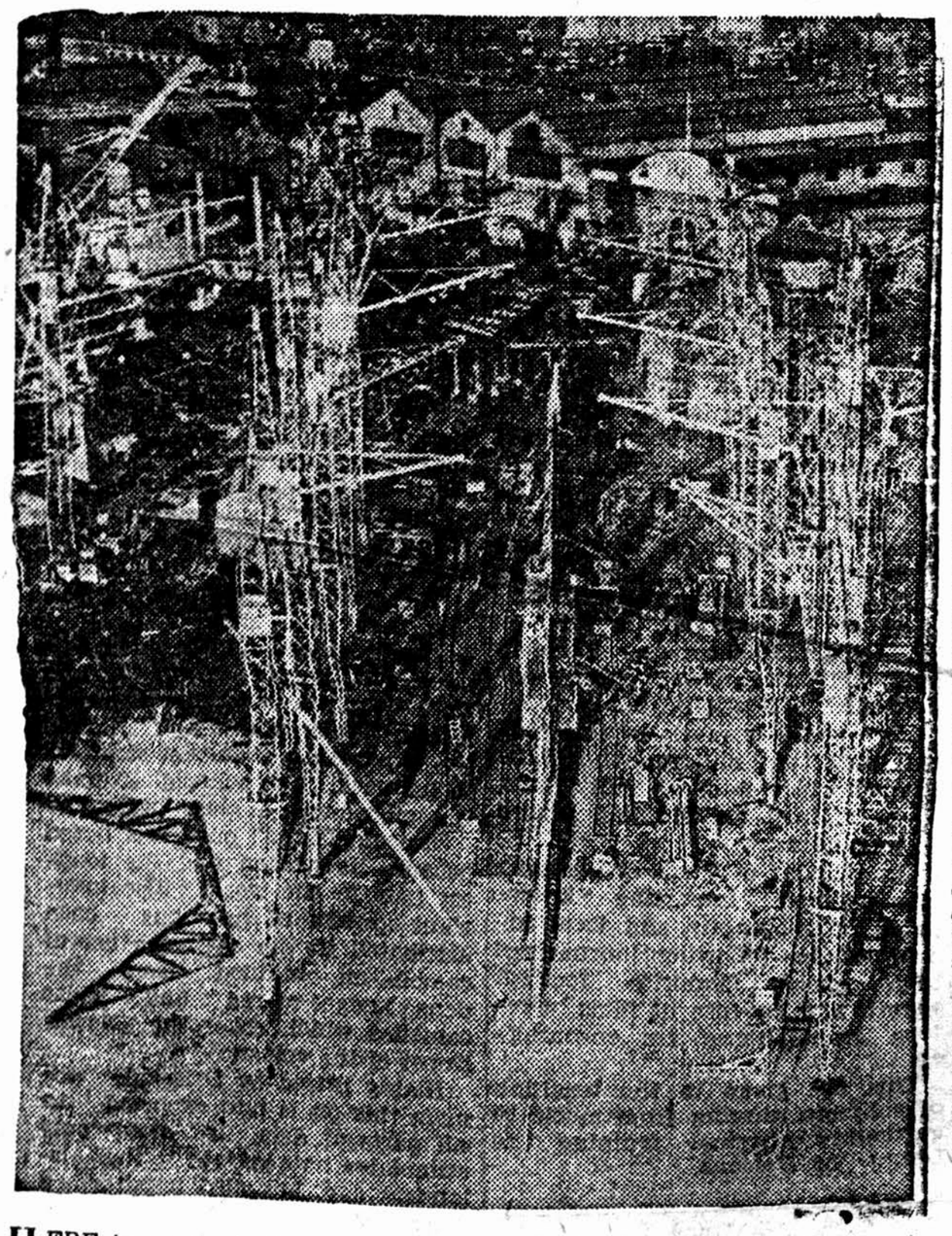
I Stopped Experimenting with Face Creams

when I discovered Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Cold Cream

Don't go on seeking day after day and at great expense for a beautiful complexion, and envying those who have one. Try Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Cold Cream just once and you will find it penetrates deeper, cleanses more thoroughly, softens and nourishes your skin as no other cream you have ever used. Apply it night and morning and see how much smoother, softer and lovelier it will make your skin.

Daggett & Ramsdell

She'll Be the World's Largest



HERE is a remarkable photo taken from an airplane of the beginning of what is destined to be the biggest ship ever built. It is the keel of the "552," sister ship-to-be of the Queen Mary, taking form at John Brown's Yard, Clydebank, Scotland. On the left-hand side of the photograph can be seen the boom used for protecting the stern of the Queen Mary while she was being built and fitted out in the same basin.

Here's the Skating Bike

HERE'S the newest device for providing thrills in winter sports. It comes from Auteuil, France, and is called an ice bicycle, or skating bike. The motive power is supplied by a small motor which drives an air propellor. The inventor, M. Jaffre, claims to have attained a speed of eighty miles an hour on his ice-cycle. It is steered by [illegible] bars [illegible] a bicycle. M. J[illegible] tions of the [illegible] late sufficient interest to [illegible] manufacture on a paying [illegible] that there will soon be enough of them in existence to make possible the first stage of an ice bicycle race—a new thrill, at last, in competitive sports.

AT LAST--RAIN ON THE DESERT!

AIRPLANE pilots who fly regularly over Mead Lake, behind Boulder Dam, report that the new body of water stored there is slowly but surely changing the climate of the surrounding territory. Because of the additional moisture in the air and a cooler atmosphere, experts have hopes that the yearly rainfall for the area will be increased. Thus, after other scientific experts have been trying for many years, without success, to alter the weather, engineering skill seems to have turned the trick by accident. Maybe it will be possible to reclaim the desert with a few well-placed man-made lakes, and there may be a possibility that this discovery will lead to new developments in the search for ways and means by which the vagaries of the weather can be controlled.

MILESTONES OF SCIENCE

HIGHWAYS of salt are now being built in New York. The salt is either mixed with or inserted between layers of the road material and rolled to a firm surface. It draws moisture from the air and at the same time reduces the film of moisture around each particle of clay, so that the clay packs down harder. Salt roads cost about $450 a mile, whereas $1,500 is the minimum cost for a mile of asphalt road.

* * *

The Berlin police recently announced that noisy and reckless automobile drivers would have their cars distinguished by large and vivid yellow streaks. The effect was immediate. The yellow markings, according to observers, are getting very rare.

* * *

Artificial snowstorms are now being created in the passenger compartments of various transport planes to overcome the heat absorbed by the planes while on the ground. The temperature can be reduced from 105 to 70 degrees within two minutes. The snowstorm is created by spraying a gas, basically carbon dioxide, on the walls and ceiling of the cabin. This immediately begins to evaporate, resolving itself into a dry snow that leaves no moisture or residue.

* * *

According to the statistical records of the New York City Department of Police, about 12,000 persons died last year in the United States from drowning, gas poisoning or electric shocks, while from 40,000 to 50,000 were rescued from a similar fate by prompt treatment. If there is a spark of life left in the victim of asphyxia, and he is not otherwise injured, the chances are ten to one, according to the police, that a trained rescue squad with an inhalator will bring him around

* * *

By passing the top of a full milk bottle through a space filled with live steam and then capping it quickly, milk is now packed in a partial vacuum. The caps used are air-tight so that when the steam, shut up in the small free space in the bottle, condenses to leave a vacuum, the milk is completely protected. The advantages claimed for the new method of packing are that the milk will remain fresh at room temperature for 48 hours and can be kept in a refrigerator for six weeks.

Cotton for Auto Tire

COTTON statistics indicate that almost three-quarters of a million bales of cotton were used in the manufacture of automobile tires during 1936, to provide fabric.

NEW USES FOR COTTON

In efforts to lead the textile industry to better days, Federal researchers have blazed the trail to many new industrial uses for cotton, (writes the "New York Times" correspondent at Washington). Of the total consumed in the United States about three-fifths goes into clothing and household articles. The other two-fifths goes into industry, a field now regarded as offering the greatest promise for extending the use of the staple.

More than 500,000 bales are consumed each year in the manufacture of bags and bagging. Other important industrial uses include automobile tires, motor bodies and tops, the packaging of twice and cordage and cotton linters.

Research has led the way to still other consumption. Bagging material, of satisfactory strength and durability, has been developed for covering cotton bales. In co-operation with the North Carolina State College, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics has developed a combination open-and-close mesh fabric for the packaging of citrus fruits, potatoes, onions and nuts. This is now standing up well against the competition of other materials.

Research conducted by the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils shows that all-rag papers, produced from previously used cotton and linen, have greater durability than paper made from other materials.

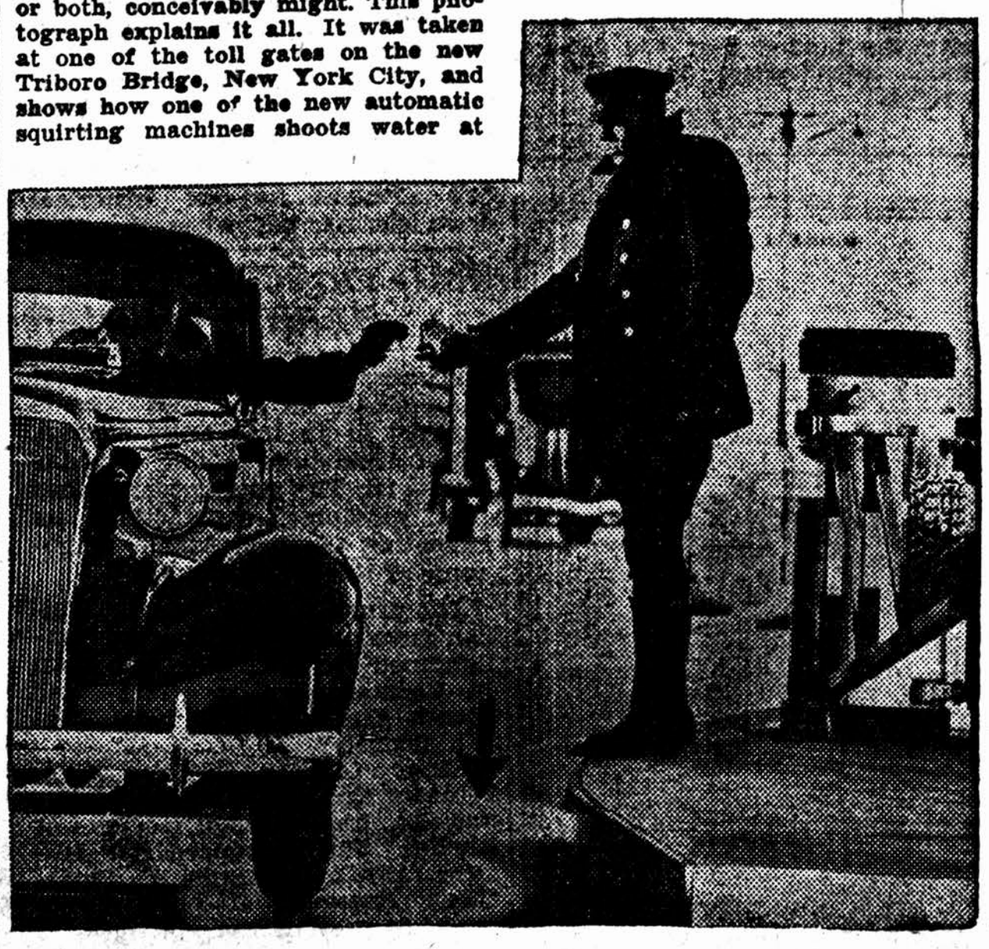
Still another development is a cotton fabric for reinforcing bituminous-surfaced roads. Many agencies have co-operated in this enterprise. Though the test periods are not yet complete, Federal experts believe that the use of cotton in this way is economical.

Also of promise is the cotton package recently developed for packaging Hawaiian raw sugar for the United States. This should eventually result in an additional annual consumption of about 10,000 bales.

Other developments that seem to lie ahead include more satisfactory new materials from cotton to meet consumer needs: curtains, wall covers, webbing for upholstery, insulating and calking materials, permanent record paper, filter cloth, floor coverings and cotton fabric for houses.

Why Wheel Wash Goes with Toll

MUDDY car wheels washed free of charge! What a pleasant shock! But that's the only kind of shock you'll get when you pay your toll in motoring over New York's newest bridge. Neither the price (a very reasonable one) nor the procedure of paying will shock you—although either, or both, conceivably might. This photograph explains it all. It was taken at one of the toll gates on the new Triboro Bridge, New York City, and shows how one of the new automatic squirting machines shoots water at the tires of a car as the car approaches a toll booth. The water grounds static electricity produced by a car that speeds over the bridge and thus eliminates the possibility of both driver and toll collector getting a shock when a coin changes hands. The arrow in the photo points to the spray.



TOWARDS BETTER HEALTH

CANCER TESTS

Ten 'Golden Rules' To Help In Detecting Disease

Ten "golden rules of the cancer examination" are offered by the American Society for the Control of Cancer as a "guide and aid to laymen who want a complete general physical examination" that would reveal the possible presence of early cancer, the stage when cancer is still a curable disease.

The "golden rules" were offered by the society as a feature of the nationwide Enlistment Week of the Women's Field Army, in response to queries from many women members. The rules were drafted by Dr. Frank E. Adair of Memorial Hospital, in co-operation with Dr. Burton T. Simpson, director, State Institute for the Study of Malignant Diseases, Muffalo, and Dr. James Ewing, director, Memorial Hospital.

"The positive finding of any of the symptoms which are sought in this examination." the society said, "does not necessarily mean that cancer is present, but they are suggestive and may later lead to cancer. Their discovery will probaly be followed by a recommendation of a visit to a surgeon, a radiologist or a cancer specialist.

"These rules are offered as a guide and aid, not as complete final judgment. A cancer will rarely escape detection if the ten golden rules of the cancer examination are observed."

The ten golden rules follow.

1. Examine the lips. tongue, cheek, tonsils and pharynx for persistent ulcerations; the larynx for hoarseness and the lungs for persistent cough.
2. Examine the skin of the face, body and extremities for scaly bleeding warts. black moles and unhealed scars.
3. Examine every woman's breast for lumps or bleeding nipples.
4. Examine the subcutaneous tissues for lumps of the arms, legs and body.
5. Investigate any symptoms of persistent indigestion or difficulty in swallowing. Palpate the abdomen.
6. Examine the lympn node system for enlargement of the nodes of the neck, groin or arm pit.
7. Examine the uterus for enlargement. lacerations, bleeding or new growths.
8. Examine the rectum and determine the cause of any bleeding or pain.
9. Examine the urine microscopically for the presence of blood.
10. Examine the bones and take a radiograph of any bone which is the seat of a boring pain, worse at night.

IN
SUMMER
SECURE
SOUND
SOOTHING
SLEEP

by using before retiring

SUKESHA
सुकेशा

HAIR OIL (Regd.)

Kelvin Chemical Co.,
BOMBAY 4.

An Average Man Walks 36,000 Miles In His Life

A Miscellany Of Interesting Statistics

(By Hem Chandra Nursee)

Very few people seem to know the cost of their own life. Below I give a statement of expenditure on an average life of fifty years:—

(1) Rs. 100 from the time of conception to birth.

(2) Rs. 1,500 for being educated.

(3) Rs. 22,975 in total, for: Shaving and hair cutting Rs. 800; bathing soap Rs. 225; hair oils, powders Rs. 600; Dhoties (worn by Indians) Rs. 250; coats Rs. 500; shirts Rs. 250; peherans (worn instead of coat and shirts) Rs. 250; banians (underwears), handkerchiefs Rs. 200; shoes, champals Rs. 225; dhobi (washerman) Rs. 800; food Rs. 8,000: rent Rs. 3,600; lights Rs. 750; tram-bus Rs. 6,225: miscellaneous Rs. 300.

(4) Rs. 2,062-8-0 for tea (for those drink).

(5) Rs. 5,750 for cigarettes (for those who smoke).

(6) Rs. 600 for bidi (Indian-made leaf cigarettes).

(7) Rs. 562-8-0 for pan (betel-leaf) for those who eat.

(8) Rs. 4,000 for fruits for those (who eat).

It will also be interesting to know that a human being drinks water 90,000 times. And the weight of such water drunk totals to 98,000 lb.

A human being eats 72,000 times the weight of which totals to 288,000 lb.

A human being takes bath 20,000 times, the weight of such water totals to 160,000 lb.

A human being has to walk 95,040,000 paces in ordinary course. The total milage if calculated comes to 36,000 miles.

A human being breaths 1,555,200,000 times. The weight of the air breathed out comes to be 60,750,000 lb.

A human being winks the eye (in ordinary course) 1,440,000 times. If the time be spent on winking the eye be calculated it will total 40,000 hours. That means 16,666 days and 16 hours.

It is not generally known that the length of the body, as it lengthens in the childhood, would reach to 196 inches, i.e., 16-1/2 feet.

The weight would reach to 330 lb.

The nails would be 120 inches, i.e., 10 feet long.

The hair on the head would grow upto the length of 50 feet.

The hair on the chin (the beard) would be 144 inches i.e. 12 feet long.

The foot (sole) would be 29 inches long. That means a special shoe of 2-1/2 feet size be prepared to fit the foot!

It will also be interesting to know how many hours a human being wastes or requires to perform some of daily acts: In bathing 6,000 hours: in shaving 1,200 hours; in eating and drinking 10,000 hours: in sleeping 153,000 hours: miscellaneously 17,250 hours, i.e., 187,450 hours in total. In his whole life of fifty years a human has 438,000 hours to spend, out of which 187,450 hours are spent as aforesaid which leaves 250,550 hours only in his credit-balance! Will this this time suffice the human being to perform his other emergent duties, towards his Creator, his Country, his Religion, his family, his friends and for his soul's welfare? Do we ever ponder over it?

BATHING STAKES

Somebody has been counting up the world's bathrooms. America tops the list with 33 bathrooms to 1,000 inhabitants; Britain follows closely with 31 per 1,000; Germany has 26; Holland and Belgium 19 and 18 respectively.

France drops to 14, Japan to 12, Czechoslovakia to 10; Norway has 8; Hungary, Italy and Poland one less each. Spain can only show five bathrooms per 1,000 people—and that was before the war!

Portugal, Greece and Rumania all drop one point each in the number, until Yugoslavia is reached, with one bathroom to 1,000 inhabitants.

As might be expected, Russia comes last in the bathroom stakes—one per 10,000 population is all she can boast.

STARE AND BEAT INSOMNIA

Mr. George S. Middleton, of Liverpool, suffered from insomnia.

Soon after Christmas he moved into a new house.

"I went to bed in my usual wide-awake state," Mr. Middleton told a "Sunday Express" representative. "Turning my head towards the darkest side of the bedroom I noticed the dark, round shape of the electric light switch cover.

"I stared at this for a few moments and then discovered that my eyes had grown so tired that I had to close them. When next I looked at the switch cover—it was 7 a.m.

"I tried the same thing on succeeding nights and the effect was the same. Every night since I have enjoyed sound, unbroken sleep.

"The cure is simple. Place a dark round object on the wall just in line with your eyes. Do not attempt to woo sleep. Don't even think about it. Just stare at the object and fight against the desire to close your eyes.

"In losing that fight you will gain something that gallons of hot milk and thousands of tablets and sleeping powders could not give me—the sleeping habit."

MIND

Try CHATTO'S Mustard Honey. Sure remedy for Cataract and other Eye-troubles. Success guaranteed. Sample free with postage. The Chatto & Co. SAGUNA, (B. C.), Bengal.

THERE ARE NO PRIZES OFFERED

for long and stubborn endurance of

ASTHMA

Then why compete? Far better give it up and gain something by solving this little anagram. It may save you years of suffering. In any case it will bring you the knowledge of

Hau-Mas-Bro

and the certainty that it

CURES

Asthma is a . . . . . to humanity but Hau-Mas-Bro . . . . . it. Like the widow's . . . . . it never fails to . . . . . e those in need. In the war that Asthma wages against you there are t . . . . . but remember that hostilities will begin again. Therefore . . . . . e a bottle at once. If you are . . . . . ant you will . . . . . yourself when the next attack comes. The debt Asthmatics owe to Hau-Mas-Bro steadily ac . . . . . You will be your own worst ac . . . . . if you allow prejudice or procrastination to ob . . . . . your vision and submit yourself to another attack of this ac . . . . . d enemy.

ASTHMA"

A bottle of Hau-Mas-Bro will be given to the sender of the first correct solution received, and a trial package to every solver who encloses 5 annas in stamps, to Messrs. Frugtneit & Co., 5 Dalhousie Square B.C., Calcutta.

Obtainable of all good chemists and dealers.

Bombay Agents:— BELI RAM & BROS.
304, Princess Street Bombay

Tattoo Art Antedates Civilization

(Continued from page 5)

glow of alcohol. Others are intoxicated by love or fraternalism. Club, lodge or fraternity members meeting in convention frequently wish to tighten the bands of brotherhood with a permanent mark of membership. Lovers of both sexes seek to testify to undying faithfulness by having each other's initials incorporated in their bodies as permanent evidence.

When love dies, as it so often will, the initials prove an embarrassing memento. Skilled craftsmen make names and enormous business for themselves by working outdated initials into designs that disguise them.

One such artist, confronted by a client who had loved a girl named Adele, and had worn her name over his heart longer than he had nurtured her love inside it, worked the letters into an ornate Napoleonic hat, with the General's countenance below it, moving in a lifelike fashion with the beat of the heart.

Tattooing is an ideal form of identification, which has often helped in distinguishing criminals when there was no equipment for immediate finger-print checkup. Last December, a tattooed lady carnival performer, arrested in Buffalo, New York, on a charge of theft, required two large entry cards to record her marks of identification. Some years ago, a case was decided solely on tattoo evidence. A wealthy boy of seventeen and a chum had their initials tattooed together as a college lark. Two years later, the wealthy youth disappeared or was kidnapped. Twenty years later, a man of his age and approximate description appeared, presented himself to the executors of the estate, requesting the boy's large inheritance.

The boyhood friend was a witness against him for he still bore the old tattoo marks, whereas the claimant had no such evidence to offer.

Styles in tattoo are only slightly affected by time and fashion, most artists say. 'Mickey Mouse, Popeye,' and 'Betty Boop' are now part of every artist's stock in trade, but are no more popular than some of the oldest designs.

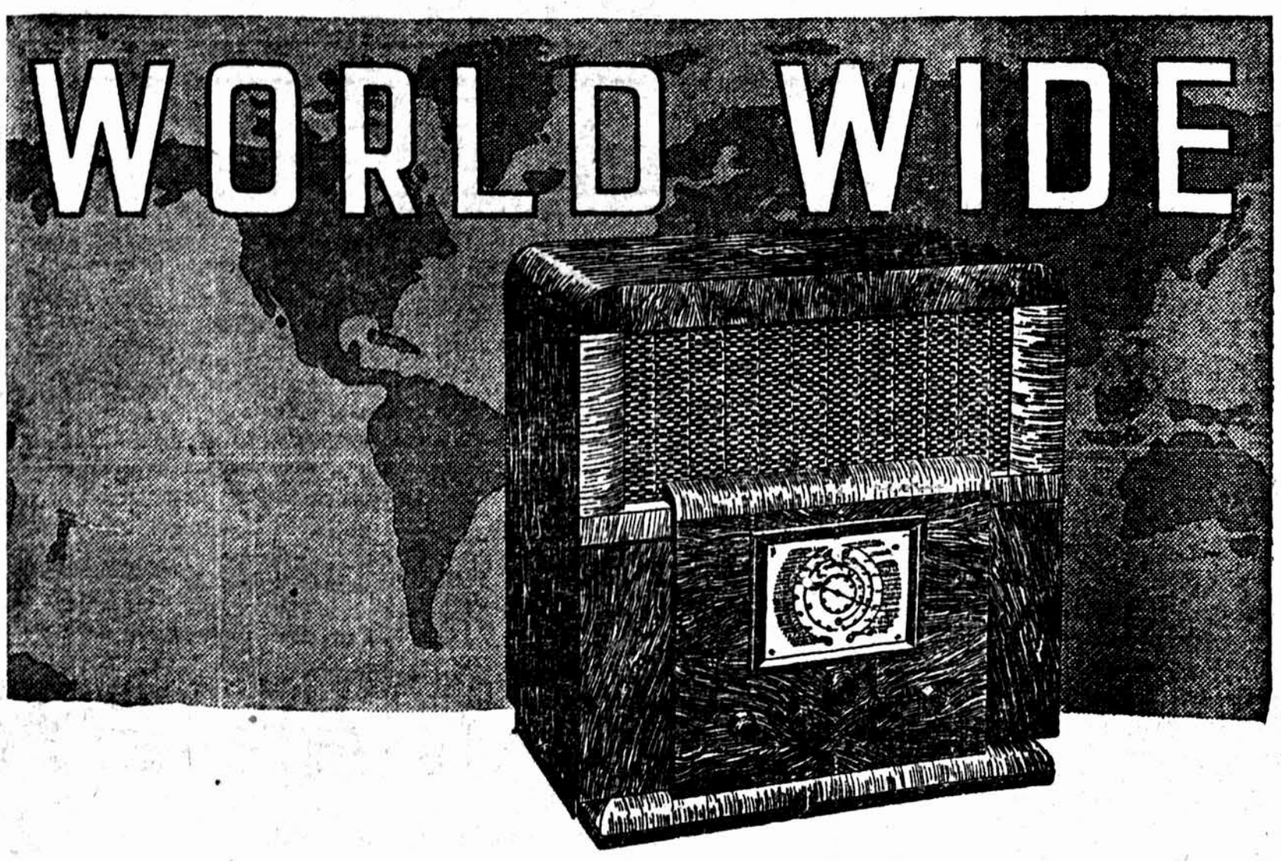
Los Angeles's Longfellow Bustamonte recently stirred tattooers by announcing that he had felt the pulse of surrealism and that his clients were demanding abstract creations.

Recently he had a rush order for the head of George Washington, which he turned out at breakneck speed. Being as good a salesman as he is a craftsman, he talked the client into another line to identify his work.

Not having time enough to get all the letters in, he captioned it: "The Vernon Kid—1732." He admits he may have been wrong about the date, but he didn't have time to check it.

"Millie," another famous Bowery tattooist, is one of the few women in the business. Her partner (an ex-circus performer like herself). Tommy Lee, known as the "Walking Bible" because of the hundreds of religious subjects that cover him, explains Millie's success: "Any man would rather have Millie work on him for dol. 5 than have me do it for nothing. It's the psychology."—'Literary Digest.'

There are many
"INSECTICIDES"
but only one
FLIT
Don't risk your health and comfort by accepting worthless "insecticides" or imitations that masquerade under the name of Flit. Remember — there is only one Flit. Flit is sold only in the yellow tin with the soldier and black band — sealed to prevent fraudulent refilling. Will not stain. You can absolutely rely on Flit to kill all household insects.
Sprinkle the new FLIT POWDER in cracks and crevices. Crawling insects touch it and die!
FLIT
If the soldier is not on the tin, it is not FLIT
ole Distributors:—
HERBERTSONS, LTD., Bombay and Calcutta.



Rs. 350 is the price of this set and we are proud of it. Because we know you can't get such quality performance in any other set under Rs. 500. Model 481, our latest and best radio unit, works on *all* wave lengths from 7 metres up to 2250. Thus it gives you the ultra short wave lengths from 7 to 13 metres which so few sets incorporate. Further, you are assured of perfect reception on the new Indian Short Wave Stations which will operate on 16-100 metres. Fading is entirely overcome by the delayed A.V.C. When you hear it at your dealer's you will find that this is indeed, something new in radio—something you would be proud to have in your own bungalow. Hear it to-day!

Expert Service available at Dum Dum, Calcutta.

MODEL 481
For A.C. Mains only
Price Rs. 350 At Ports

"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"
RADIO

MUNICIPAL AERODROMES

(Continued from page 3)

ough, even in wet weather, to drive a 3-ton lorry over slowly without it becoming 'bogged'.

First of all there may be small privately owned aircraft, utilised for private journeys, pleasure trips and business purposes. There may later grow up an extensive Air Taxi traffic chiefly comprised of small machines carrying out urgent journeys to special charter.

There may also be commercial flying carried out for ambulance purposes, in case of emergencies like earthquakes, flood, etc., and finally for scheduled air line or air ferry service.

Aviation, therefore, is a growing industry. Every important town should have a landing ground, at any rate sufficient to deal with the air traffic passing to and fro.

The municipal authority must decide their policy of management, trading arrangements and fees. For revenue they can either market themselves or sell the rights of marketing, petrol and oil. They should receive garage fees for aircraft housed in their premises and rents from traders who wish to carry on business at their aerodrome, such as engineers and air taxi operators. It is desirable to charge a landing fee, though this should be moderate.

The man in the street is air-minded to-day, to-morrow he will be air greedy and anxious to take advantage of the speed, comfort and convenience that air travel offers.

Management

If the aerodrome is just a landing ground with a small hanger, petrol pump and a telephone, a responsible caretaker may be sufficient.

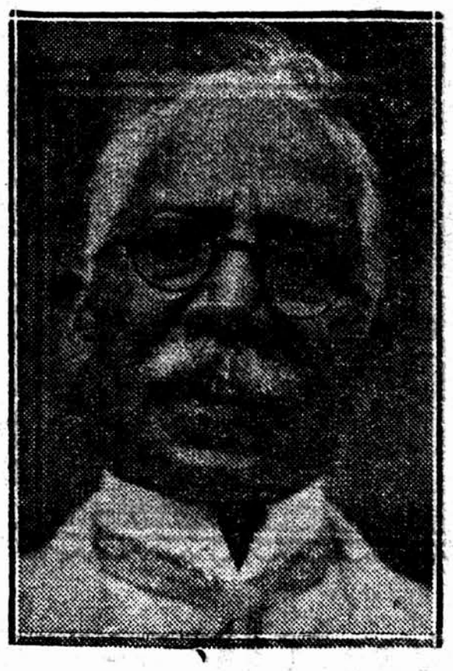
Aerodromes prove very successful if there is a light aeroplane club established in the district. A club needs a responsible secretary who can combine the duties of an aerodrome manager. The club's chief inspector can be made responsible for the flying at the aerodrome and the club's chief ground engineer can act as aerodrome foreman.

The club should carry on propaganda on behalf of aviation generally and provide flight tuition at low cost, so creating an interest in flying locally.

First Citizen Of Bombay

Dr. E. Moses' Career

Dr. E. Moses, recently elected Mayor of Bombay, was born in 1873 and received his early education in the Wilson High School, Bombay. After a successful college career, he passed the L.M. and S. examination of the Bombay University in 1897. Soon after, he was appointed as an Assistant Port Health Officer of Bombay



Dr. E. MOSES.

and subsequently as a Medical Officer in the districts. In 1909 Dr. Moses passed the M.D. examination of the Bombay University, he being the first member of his community to obtain the coveted degree. In 1910 he received an address from the Bene Israel community for his "unfailing interest and active participation in all schemes for the betterment of the community". He established himself as a medical practitioner in Bombay and lectured as a tutor of Materia Medica in the Grant Medical College. In 1906 he wrote the "Students Manual of Materia Medica", and from 1912 to 1933 he was an examiner in medicine and other subjects for the University of Bombay.

His public services have not been less distinguished. In 1912 the Government did him honour by nominating him a Justice of the Peace and in 1913 a councillor of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. In the same year, he was elected by the Registered Graduates a Fellow of the Bombay University. He has been connected with the District Benevolent Society, Bombay Literacy Association and the Society for the Promotion of Education among the Masses from 1898, and was its President from 1915 to 1917, and is also a Trustee.

Since 1898 Dr. Moses has been taking an active interest in social and educational economic and religious problems of his community. In connection with the Gate of Mercy Synagogue, he has been working for the amelioration and advancement of his community. He was elected the President of this Synagogue in 1906, 1911, 1912 and 1918. For a number of years he was also on the committee of the Sir Elly Kadoori School in Bombay, and is a Trustee of practically all the cemetries of his community. In 1918 he was elected the President of the Bene Israel Conference. During his term of office as the President of the Conference in 1918, he put forward and carried into execution such schemes as those of the free dispensary, benevolent society, cultural society, asylum for the poor, free library, education fund, provident fund and the Jewish Co-operative Credit Society.

As Municipal Corporation

He was elected a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation in 1925. Since then he has continued to be a member of this body, of which he has been elected a Mayor this year. As a member of the Corporation, he has taken active interest in civic matters and has served as its representative on various public institutions of Bombay. He represented the Corporation on the City Improvement Trust for a number of years. In the greater part of his career in the Corporation, he has been a member of the Medical Relief and Public Health Committee and was a Chairman for the year 1931-32 and earned their appreciation for his "zeal, ability, courtesy and tact."

In 1929 Dr. Moses was nominated by the Bombay Municipal Corporation on the Committee of Enquiry appointed by the Government of Bombay to investigate the causes of excessive consumption of opium and to suggest measures for its reduction in the City of Bombay. Here he earned the admiration of his colleagues for his independent and sound judgment. This year Dr. Moses will have the honour of welcoming Mr. Lawrence Roger Lumley, M.P., Governor-Designate of Bombay, on his arrival in Bombay the firs city of India, and presenting a farewell address to his Excellency Lord Brabourne on his retirement from the office of the Governor of Bombay.

Again, Dr. Moses has taken his Mayoral 'gadi' in a momentous year, as the new Constitution has been introduced at a critical juncture, and in the Coronation Year.

Your Diet And Your Health

More Attention To What You And How You Eat It Will Make You Not Only Better Man Or Woman, But More Valuable Member Of Society

(By P. N. MOHILE).

"What we eat, we are" is a common saying And like most other common sayings it has lost much of its due and true importance by its being common. The importance of a suitable diet, adopted to the individual needs of our health has not received at our hands the attention it really deserves—indeed less important matters have often received more attention—with the result that most doctors now agree that more than 50 per cent of our ills are the direct or indirect result of faulty feeding.

What is often not realised is that our body is built up largely of chemical elements. Somebody has said that our body means no more than a couple of buckets of water and sufficient iron to make a tenpenny-nail! Actually, however, our body contains gases like carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen and other chemicals, chief among which are phosphorus, sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium, chlorine, iron, iodine, fluorine, silicon, and lithium. Water makes up 70 per cent of the real weight of our body. Proteins, fats, carbo-hydrates, and a small proportion of other mineral matter go up to make the rest.

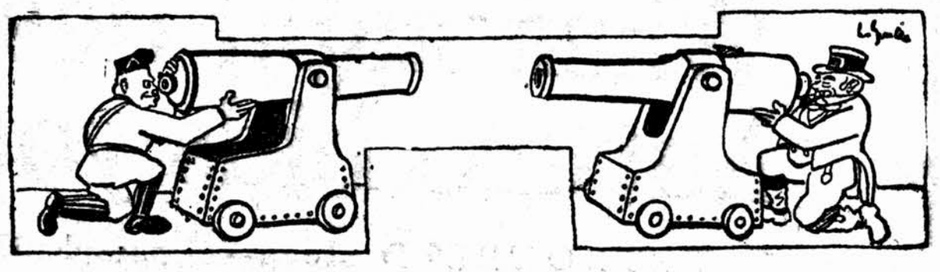
Scientifically speaking, then, our body is an energy-producing machine, the motive power of which is generated by chemical combustion. Food, thus, serves both as a fuel as well as raw material for producing the chemical elements necessary for the healthy functioning of the system. When this is understood the importance of the right kind of diet can easily be appreciated. To speak in commercial terms, unless the body is supplied with the right kind of fuel, its power to keep going will be affected and unless it is supplied with the right kind of raw material to replace the wear and tear and make new and healthy tissues, its power to recuperate and renew will be affected.

According to the food proportions worked out by the British Medical Association, the average man requires 50 grams of protein, derived from meat, milk, etc., 50 grams of protein derived from grain foods, rice, wheat, beans, peas, 100 grams of fat and 500 grams of carbo-hydrates, derived from starch and sugar. This proportion varies with age, climate, and occupation. Pure water as the best solvent known, is the best beverage. And five to six glasses of water are essential for health every day. Less water means clogging the system with waste—a fact which is often forgotten.

Many articles of food have special qualities. The value of milk for nutritive purposes is well-known But honey is also equally valuable. Vegetable food is good for brain-workers. There's nothing like meat for brawn and sheer muscular energy. The go-getter races of the modern age are mostly meat-eaters. But the highest philosophy and religious leadership has come from races that were mainly vegetarian. In fact the history of the different races of the world has shaped itself according to the usual diet of that race. Malnutrition is often associated with crime—while overfeeding is often the first step to vice.

Thus, by a judicious selection of your food, you will not only be able to digest your food well, but you can supply the necessary energy-elements for your daily work and thus increase your business efficiency. You can plan your evening meal so that you get up after a sound sleep, completely refreshed; plan your breakfast so that it will supply you with mental vigour and pep to start the day's work; and plan your noon-day meal so that it will help you to carry out the work of the day with more zest, rather than making you feel 'sleepy' as it often does to-day.

More attention to what you eat and how you eat it, will not only make you a better man or woman but also a more valuable member of human society. Surely the Science of Dietics merits your earnest attention.



EXCHANGE OF OPINIONS CONTINUES.
(Courtesy: "La Canard Enchaine," Paris).

MEN AND WOMEN HOSTS

Lonely Visitors Escorted

The first on record to offer both men and women escorts for the lonely visitor, a company calling itself Sydney Social Service, has been registered in New South Wales. Their first advertisement for girls brought in 5,000 replies and applications are still pouring in. Ages range from 21 to 45 years, says Austral News, and the hostesses must be "cultured, entertaining and experienced". Strict rules have been drawn up. The engagement, for example, ceases at the close of the function attended, young women must not be seen home and escorts are not allowed to drink intoxicating liquor. Different nationalities have been included among these already chosen to act as sympathetic companions for the foreigner. The service should be in full swing for the 150th Anniversary Celebrations in Sydney in 1938.

CAN WE TRAVEL IN OUR ASTRAL BODY?

(Continued From Page 3)

church and was unaware of having been there.

There are plenty of such cases, also; but they vary in certain particulars. The agent may intend the travel and be aware of it. He may intend and not be aware of it, or he may achieve it without either intention or awareness. He may be seen, or may remain invisible; but in the latter case, may, occasionally, be able to leave some impression of his visit.

"Visited Husband At Sea"

Mr. Muldoon gives examples of all these varieties, and perhaps the most complete, combining intention and verification is that of the lady who, concerned for her husband's safety at sea, crossed the Atlantic, entered her husband's cabin and saw, and was seen, by his companion in an upper berth.

This case was reproduced in Mrs. Sidgwick's paper "On the Evidence for Clairvoyance"; but if this be clairvoyance, what is it that clairvoyance is not?

It was Mr. Muldoon's first book which putting the case for projection, gave us a clue to what in travelling clairvoyance was really taking place.

We had been vaguely calling it something we did not know the meaning of, but the fact that some ghostly entity containing conciousness and memory could of its own accord get adrift from the body and report on its adventures, furnished us with an explanation which was reasonable and explanatory.

That volume drew a response from many who fortuitously had had a similar experience; and later we began to hear of the effects of ether in producing a temporary dislocation which lasted while the patient was under the anaesthetic and enabled him to watch with a complete and detached and consciousness the progress of the operation.

The author gives several instances, one of a lady whose body continued to scream, to the despair of the nurses, while she, outside it, watched impotently their efforts to assuage it.

He quotes also the evidence of Mr. Riblet Brisbane Hout, given in 'Prediction', of having on three different occasions, seen the projected astral bodies of patients under operation; and the same dislocation is of quite common occurrence with persons desperately ill.

Mr. Gerhardi's Experience

It was the account given by Mr. William Gerhardi in "Resurrection" of his astral travel which stimulated interest in the subject in this country and provoked a considerable correspondence from readers who had also, mostly without intention, left their bodies; and there is something impressive in the volume and uniformity of such evidence which cannot be suspected of ulterior motive.

Mr. Gerhardi's experience, as related in "Resurrection," includes meeting with the spirit of a friend who had passed over that morning under an operation, but that is the only unterrestrial slant in it.

He never left his familiar surroundings.

Mrs. Leonora Brewster likewise had, as a unique experience, an encounter with a disembodied spirit—that of her husband's sister; but with many there is an obvious entry into another plane.

A communication purporting to come from the spirit of F. W. H. Myers has told us that the whole of the astral body never does leave the physical body during life; and it may be possible that the density varies in the entity which escapes.

That, however, does not so much concern us as the potencies of the entity which achieves terrestrial travel and is sufficiently ethereal to penetrate matter.

It varies in visibility and in the power of speech but seems to be tain in all cases every mental quality that it possessed in life, to which is sometimes added a telepathic influence.

Mr. Hout could see no difference between the spirit shape of the patient during an operation and that of other spirits who were watching it; and Mr. Gerhardi's astral associates on equal terms with the spirit of his departed friend.

And since the spirit form of the living is alike in every particular to that of the 'dead,' it seems unreasonable to believe that death can do any more than set it adrift from its mooring.

Reviewing these considerations, Durville, in "Le Fantome des Vivants," argues that thus "immortality is a fact which is proved scientifically."

One would prefer "Survival" to "immortality" and one has grave doubts about one's scientific friends.

But even science is becoming more enlightened and the Universities of Bonn, Leipzig, Duke, Johns Hopkins and Stanford Leland are showing an interest in psychic affairs.

When night descends— Nature bids you sleep

UNTROUBLED sleep—natural sleep which restores, refreshes and invigorates—is the gift of 'Ovaltine.' A cup of 'Ovaltine' at bedtime soothes tired nerves and induces restful slumber.

And while you sleep its vital, nourishing constituents will restore nerve and tissue—giving you new energy for your waking hours.

'Ovaltine' is a complete and perfect food. It combines in highly concentrated form and correct balance *all* the vital elements of ripe barley malt and creamy cows' milk, together with valuable natural phosphatides and vitamins. It is 100 per cent. pure nourishment.

But be sure you get genuine 'Ovaltine.' Unlike imitations—'Ovaltine' does not contain any cheap ingredient, such as household sugar to give bulk and lower cost of production. Imitations may be made to look like 'Ovaltine' but they definitely lack the supreme nutritive properties which belong to 'Ovaltine' *alone*.

Packed in tins of 4½, 9 and 18 ounces 'Ovaltine' gives you more in Quantity—more in Quality and, therefore, more in Value. There is only ONE 'Ovaltine'—there is nothing "just as good."

'OVALTINE'

TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE

Why 'OVALTINE' suits every individual taste. Practical tests constantly made over a long period of years, conclusively prove that the flavour of 'Ovaltine' suits every individual taste. It must be strongly emphasized that, unlike imitations, 'Ovaltine' does not contain any household sugar to increase bulk and lower manufacturing costs. Sweetness is a matter of taste, and sugar, which is cheap, can be added to 'Ovaltine' in the home, if desired. No one wants to pay a fancy price for sugar as an ingredient of a food beverage.

Induces Sound, Natural Sleep

Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

Agent: James Wright, 85a, Ripon Street, Calcutta.
Also at Bombay, Madras and Karachi.

OE/214

SIR PHIROZE SETHNA

(Continued from page 1)

time. Eminent leaders of those days like Sir Phirozeshah Mehta, Dadhaboy Nowrojee, and Mr. Gokhale were all in it. They agitated for self-government and as days passed by more and more gifted Indians got into the political ring. Sethna, now in the prime of his manhood began to take an interest in public affairs. To start with, he entered the Bombay Corporation in 1907.

Four years later Their Majesties King George and Queen Mary came to India. In their honour, Sethna conducted an exhibition of "Old Bombay". Then came the world war of 1914 and Sethna served the Government actively both in recruiting and getting war loans. For these services he was given the 'Order of the British Empire' in 1916. Ten years later, he was knighted.

Apart from his services to the city of Bombay as a Municipal Councillor, Sir Phiroze became a Member of the Council of State after the Montford Reforms. Today, he is one of the two men in India sitting in that Council continuously for over seventeen years. During this period he took a very active part in the deliberations of that body. His speeches were never interrupted at any time by the Chairman except once and that was in 1931. But then that single interruption was a mistake on the part of Sir H. Moncrieff Smith. When he realized the error, Sir Henry tendered an open apology to Sir Phiroze the very next day. Thus it will be seen that in him the Council of State has a member who carried with him the best of Parliamentary traditions. Among his varied activities in the Council of State, his efforts to get an Indian to lead the Indian Deputation to the League of Nations Assembly each year and the Indianization of the Port Trusts in the country have earned him the gratitude of his countrymen.

Able Speaker

Sir Phiroze is one of the three or four ablest speakers I have met in this country. With the precision of a mathematician he confines his remarks to the absolutely necessary points while speaking. Beyond that, he never goes. His diction is perfect and voice clear. There is no impediment in the delivery of words and the English language falls out of his lips, as if it was his own mother tongue. "The Parsee is probably the best speaker of English in India and the model held up is that of Bombay's prominent citizen, the Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna" wrote an Anglo-Indian newspaper years ago, adding that a prominent Englishman in Bombay had once said that Sir Phiroze's "modulation sometimes baffled hearers as to whether he was an Englishman".

Sir Phiroze's nationalism is something akin to Sastri's Liberalism. Speaking at the Second Round Table Conference, he pleaded for full Dominion Status for India. "Real provincial autonomy cannot exist without responsibiliy at the centre" he said, and added that "provincial autonomy and autocracy at the centre are terms in contradiction." He concluded his speech with the famous words of Macaulay "Of all forms of tyranny the worst is that of a Nation over a Nation; the heaviest of all yokes is the yoke of the stranger"..

Great Traveller

Much travelled among India's Business Magnates, Sir Phiroze had been to Europe several times. Now and then he was in Canada, where the Sun Life Company has its chief office. To England he was a frequent visitor. Then a trip took him to South Africa as a member of the Indian Deputation which visited the Union in 1926 in order to negotiate an agreement on the status of Indian settlers there. Indifferent to his growing old age, Sir Phiroze is ever ready to go abroad, if the trip is to be in some way a service to his country.

Though in his sixties, Sir Phiroze is an early riser. He goes to attend office earlier than any of his employees, and he is the last to leave. In the evenings, he takes a drive or attends a Cinema show in town. The rest of the time he spends in reading books on science, satire or biography before retiring to bed.

A Personal Impression

It was in the summer of 1934 that I met Sir Phiroze. Along the traffic-filled Hornby Road in Bombay stood the four floored majestic structure housing the Sun Life Office of Canada. The building itself is named after that Dominion. And on its topmost floor there is a large airy room at the South Eastern corner. Here furnishing has been done on modern lines and its walls are filled with pictures of attractive landscapes and portraits of famous men. In the centre of the room was located a huge table, behind which sat Sir Phiroze. He was attired in a simple silk suit. A man of medium build and light brown complexion. he has a small face, sharp round eyes, prominent nose and thin lips. The chief feature of his face is a small "French beard" adorning his chin

As I was ushered into his room Sir Phiroze received me warmly. In conversation he appeared to be more impressive than engaging. He talked at a rapid pace since he wanted to take the minimum of time with every visitor he received. In other words he appeared to be too business-like even in personal conversation. I asked him whether he believed in the talk that Britain was sincere in saying that Dominion Status would be granted [illegible]

Pleading

Throwing both his hands on the table and leaning a bit forward closer to me he parted his lips to reply. "No" he commenced "Indian politicians are asking for Independence and Dominion Status but I have no hope that either will be given in the near future. How can we have Dominion Status without having control over the army? That control will not be given us at least for several years yet to come. And so long as we don't get it there is no hope of Dominion Status even."

"But do you think that we deserve Dominion Status immediately?" I asked again.

But Sir Phiroze did not answer at once. He paused for a while. "Yes, we do but then we should also prove that we deserve it by closing all our political differences in this country."

Now I asked whether the Englishman after all realized that the Indians are capable of running their own Government and Sir Phiroze replied that the Englishman did understand it. "And given a chance, we can prove our worth" he concluded.

Happiness In Work

The talk was for about half an hour and the much of what we talked need not detain the reader. And as we sat chatting, Sir Phiroze would now and then ring the bell, summon his secretaries and with the elasticity of youth himself run about the room excusing himself to attend to the inevitable this and that. Visitors came in and went out and to each of them he had a word to say. All this reminded me of a previous interview I had with a Wall Street financier years ago. But then Hornby Road is perhaps Bombay's Wall Street and certainly Sir Phiroze is one of the important men there. I had now seen the man, talked to him, formed my own impressions of him and so rose up to go. Sir Phiroze leaned across the table to shake me by the hand before I left. And as I walked towards the door, I turned round to have another look at this man with many careers. He was there in the chair firmly rooted no doubt but then his attention was all centred by that time on files, papers, vouchers and letters. He had gone back to his work,—the one thing in which he rejoiced and kept himself happy.

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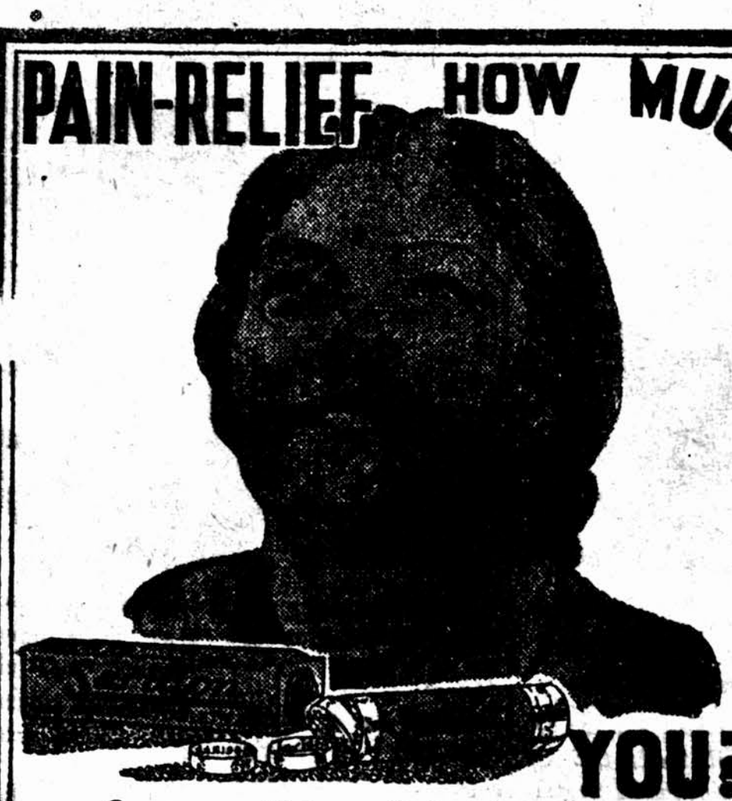

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Dear Old Lady (visiting Chinatown): "Ah, I suppose that's one of those awful dens where they play ping-pong!"

* * *

Amateur Sportsman: "What was the name of the bird I just shot?"

Gamekeeper: "Miss Mary Walker, sir."

* * *

"It says here that lion-tamers are seldom troubled with rheumatism in their old age."

"Ah, and I don't suppose they're much troubled with old age!"

* * *

"Yes," said the manufacturer sadly, "I lost a thousand over Jones's bankruptcy. I'd just sold him a lot of goods when he closed down."

"Well," said his friend, "you still had the goods, hadn't you?"

"Oh, yes," replied the manufacturer, "I had the goods! But what could I do with a lot of rubbish like that?"

* * *

Jones: "Since Brown had that money left him he's done nothing but buy bowler hats."

Smith: "I was afraid that the money would go to his head."

* * *

Many a man has the wolf at his door because his wife will have a silver-fox round her neck!

* * *

Native: "Poor Joe was killed by a revolving crane."

Visitor: "Oh, dear, what fierce birds you must have here."

"You don't know what it is to be old and bent."

"No; but I know what it is to be young and broke!"

* * *

"That's a nice collection of books you've got! You ought to have some shelves."

"I know; but nobody seems to lend shelves."

* * *

A teacher had been giving a lesson on classical mythology and was afterwards testing the pupils' knowledge.

"Who was Bacchus?" he asked.

There was no reply.

"Come, boys," the teacher prompted, "Venus was the goddess of Love, Mars the god of War, Bacchus the god of——" "Bookmakers!" piped one bright lad.

* * *

The angry customer entered the shop and tossed a package on the counter.

"Makes washing a pleasure, does it? Does the washing while you wait, does it? It's the little flakes of soap that——"

"Madam, one moment, please," interrupted the grocer. "This is not soap."

"Not soap?"

"No. Your daughter asked for half a pound of grated cheese and a half-pound of soap flakes. This is the cheese."

"Good Heavens! And last night I made a pudding——."

The quack was selling an elixir which would make men live to an old age.

"Look at me," he shouted. "Hale and hearty—I am over three hundred years old."

"Is he really as old as that?" asked a listener of the youthful assistant.

"I can't say," replied the assistant. "I've only worked for him for a hundred years."

* * *

The Jones family had a maid who was heavy-handed and awkward. She was always breaking things.

Once the city experienced a slight earthquake. Pictures were thrown down, and furniture and crockery rattled about. During the tumult the mistress went to the head of the stairs and called down in a patient, forbearing tone:—

"Well, Liza, what are you doing now?"

* * *

An English tourist entered a restaurant in Paris, and by means of a few scraps of French was able to order dinner.

Presently he thought he would like some mushrooms, and, not knowing the name, he asked for a piece of paper and sketched one.

The waiter pondered for a moment, disappeared and returned a few minutes later with an umbrella.

Two readers of the local newspaper wrote to the editor seeking advice on their troubles.

The first was the father of twins, and wanted to know the best way to get babies over teething trouble. The second was a man who asked how to protect his orchard from invading swarms of grasshoppers.

The editor answered both carefully, but unfortunately the mixed their names, with the result that the man who was blessed with twins got the following reply: "Cover them with straw and set fire to them, and the pests will speedily be settled." On the other hand, the inquirer plagued with grasshoppers read: "give them a little castor oil and rub their gums gently with a bone ring."

* * *

Two local teams were playing a match in aid of charity, and a well-known country batsman promised his services.

Everybody turned up to help the good cause and see the crack batsman knock the leather off.

He came in, let drive at the first ball and missed, whereupon the wicket-keeper whipped off the bails and yelled "Howzat?"

The umpire shook his head, although many thought the batsman was out.

Exactly the same thing happened next ball, and before the end of the over the batsman again lashed out and missed. Off came the bails with a resounding cry of "Howzat?"

"Not hout," he said, "and lookee here, it's 'im they've all paid to watch, not three."

A HARVEST OF HOWLERS

"False doctrine is giving people the wrong medicine." So wrote the bright boy (or girl?) and thus added another specimen to Mr. Cecil Hunt's "Further Howlers" (Harrap). Some of them remind one poignantly of one's own despairing efforts at school. Take this, for instance: "What important event took place in 1604?" "A great change took place." How completely this answer covers any ground that might need covering! Or what could be fairer than this? "If you stand facing the north, what have you on your left hand?" "Fingers." This deserves full marks. The following, too, might have come straight from Mr. Will Hay's academy for young gentlemen:—

"Posthumous literary works are those written after you are dead."

"Explain 'the hollow-sounding bittern.'" "The bird hadn't had anything to eat for days."

"Give an example of the imperative mood." "Come up and see me sometime."

"Pneumatic fever takes off a lot of old men nowadays."

"A Rear-Admiral is the lowest form of Admiral."

"In the tropics you put a net over you while you sleep to keep off the mulattos."

"What is the highest form of animal life?" "The giraffe."

"Hydra-headed means having many wives. Henry the Eighth was a well-known hydra."

"The river Nile rises in Mungo Park."

"What happens when there is an eclipse of the sun?" "Lots of people go out to see it."—"John O'London's Weekly."

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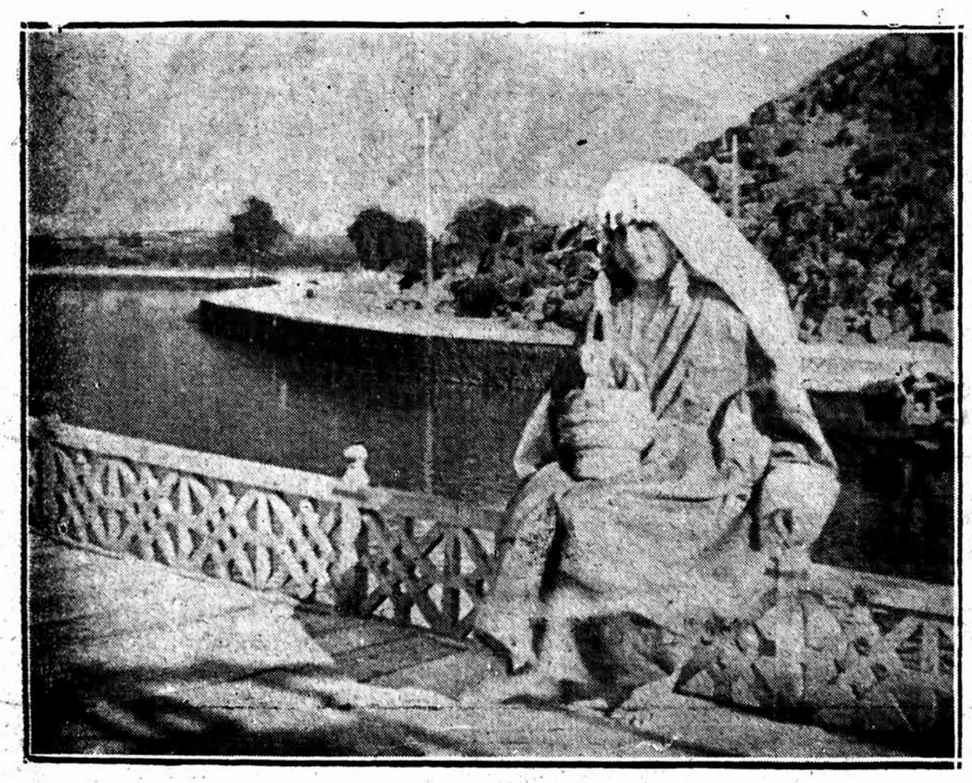
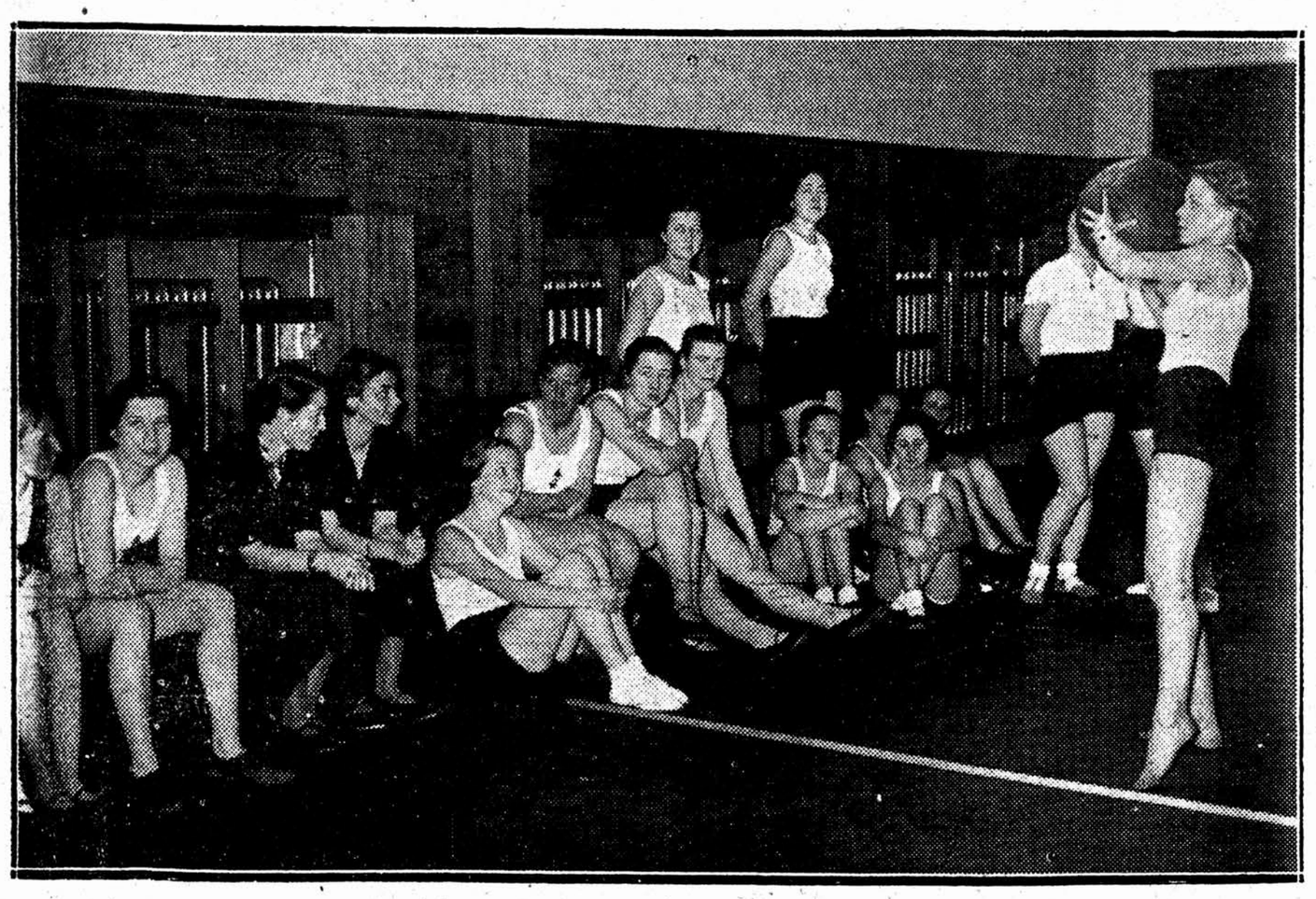


"On the Dahl Lake, "Kashmir."

(Photo by S. J. Lalkaka.)

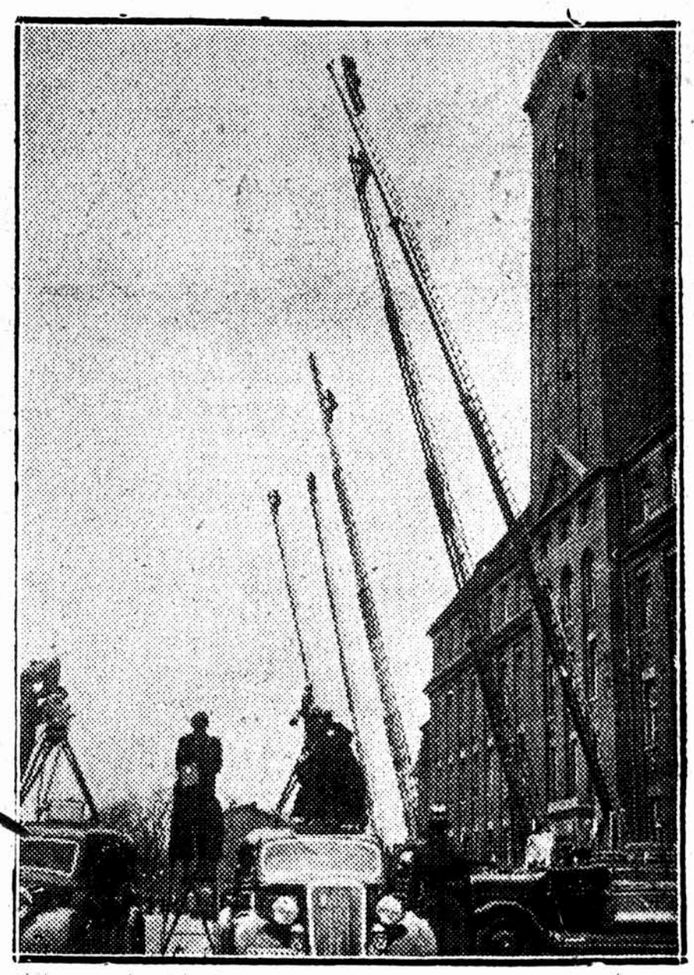
For first time since Reformation, Church of England revives ceremony of "Washing of the Feet."



German women exercising with the "medicine ball."

Left:—With its famous willow trees turning green and lanterns strung from posts, the Ginza, the fashionable quarter of Tokyo, begins a 10-day festival.

Right:—Excercises of the Berlin fire-brigade with cars equipped with steel ladders which can reach a height of 40 meters.



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Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, and Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.